FIRST EDITION.
Midnight.

THE CAPITAL.

The Tariff and Tax.

REDUCTION ON PAPER.

Extension of the Free List.

INDIAN WAR IN PROSPECT.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE ADVISED.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1872.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated to the Senate Robt. H. Milroy, of Indiana, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Benj. F. Smith, Register of Land Office at Redwood Falls, Minn; Wm. H. Kelley, Receiver of Public Moneys at the same place; Frank Wolcott, United States Marshal for Wyoming Territory; Isaac L. Peck, Postmaster at Owasso, Mich.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the bill to protect the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, better known as Negley's steamboat bill, has, after a full conference, agreed to strike out nearly all of the Senate amendments, so that the bill will be reported substantially as it passed the House originally.

AN INDIAN WAR IN PROSPECT.

Gen. Sheridan advises the War Department that there are about 2,000 hostile Indians collected near Fort Berthold, who have declared their intention to oppose the progress of work on railroads this summer. They have torn up the stakes planted by a surveying party in the Powder River country. When the railroad companies shall have pushed their work to the west side of the Missouri, the Indians contemplate concentrating their forces for a general hostile movement in mass against the companies. They number among their leaders the following well known hostile Indian chiefs: Setting Bull, Black Moon, Iron Dog, Iron Horn, Four Horns, and Long Dog. These Indians are well armed and equipped.

THE ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The Senate at nine o'clock this evening, after a continuous executive session of more than nine hours, by the majority two-thirds vote advised the President to negotiate an additional article to the treaty of Washington on the basis recently proposed by the British Government, though in a form somewhat different from it, but not altered in principle, the amendment being designed to secure an obligation on the part of both Governments without detriment to either, and without placing the United States in an attitude receding from their position, as if in compliance with the requirement of the British Government. The action of the Senate to-night is kept more than ordinarily confidential, as if the Senators had been placed under additional obligations of secresy; but there is no reason whatever to doubt the truth of the foregoing statement.

The President and Secretary Fish were to-night officially advised of the action of the Senate, and a telegram was sent by the latter to Minister Schenck, acquainting him with the facts, for the information of the British Government. It is expected that on Monday a response will be received from London, when the Senate will ratify the additional article to the treaty.

THE TARIFF AND TAX BILL.

The tariff and tax bill has been reported to the Senate. The Committee on Finance propose that the act shall take effect on the 1st of July next, instead of January, 1873. They add on all slack coal or culm, on such as will pass through a three-eighths inch screen, 40 cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel. The committee add the Senate clause on lumber, and provide on cabinet ware and house furniture, finished, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; fruit, shade, lawn or ornamental trees, shrubs, plants, flowers, seeds not otherwise provided for, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; on garden seeds 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; on figs 1½ cent per pound; on cocoa 2 cents per pound. The committee strike from the section reducing the duties 10 per cent. from the present tariff, iron and all manufactures of iron of which iron is the component of chief value, and insert in lieu the following: On all iron and steel, and all manufactures of iron and steel of which such metals, or either of them, shall be the component part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery. The committee place all paper and manufactures of paper, including books and other printed matter not especially provided for by law, under the 10 per cent. reduction, striking out what the House provides on the subject. They include in the same section earthenware, glass and glassware, and unwrought pipe clay, Kaoline and Fuller's earth.

The Senate Committee provide that there shall be hereafter collected and paid on merchandize of growth or produce of a country east of the Cape of Good Hope, except raw cotton and raw silk when imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem* in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the places of their growth or production. The House free list is stricken out and a new free list inserted, containing the principal elements of both the House and Senate free lists, and adding thereto the book paragraph of the House. The free lists are altered so as to admit free of duty books in the English language which shall have been printed and manufactured for more than twenty years at the date of importation; books and maps for the Congress library; books, maps and charts especially imported for literary societies and institutions of art and learning, not more than two copies of each in one invoice; professional books of immigrants' libraries, in use by families or persons from foreign countries, if used abroad by them not less than one year, if intended for private use

The revised free list also includes all horses and cattle. A new section is inserted providing that where arms, shovels, spades, hatchets, axes, hammers, plows, cultivators, mowing machines and reapers, manufactured with stocks or handles made of wood grown in the United States are exported for the benefit of the drawback under the fourth section of the law of the 9th of August, 1861, such articles shall be entitled to drawback in all cases when the imported material exceeds one-half of the value of the material used. The section providing for the free admission of materials used in ship building and equipment is altered so as to apply not only to wooden sailing vessels, but to all vessels, and the vessels referred to are allowed to engage in coasting three months in a year. Instead of this, a section is inserted amending the fourth section of the act of July 28th, 1866, so as to make it provide that from and after the passage of this act imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish when taken by vessels licensed to engage in fisheries, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and on proof that said salt has been used in curing fish, the duties on the same shall be remitted.

The committee, while fixing a consolidated tax on spirits at 70 cents, recommend that section second of the existing law be so amended that the tax therein provided for stamps shall be 10 instead of 25 cents. The bill as now reported provides not only for the repeal of the special tax and the tax of four dollars per barrel imposed by section fifty-nine of the Internal Revenue Act, but also for the repeal of the tax on sales, wholesale and retail dealers, and the tax on rectifiers 50 cents on each barrel produced in excess of two hundred barrels.

The tobacco section, imposing a uniform tax of 24 cents per pound, goes into effect on the 1st day of July next.

The Senate Committee strike out the House provision repealing certain stamp taxes, and substitute a section repealing all stamp taxes imposed under and by virtue of schedules B and C of the Internal Revenue Act of the 30th of June, 1864, and all acts amendatory thereof.

The Senate Committee insert a proviso declaring that the words "capital employed," in the section of the existing law imposing a tax on banks and bankers, shall not include money borrowed or employed in the usual course of business from any person not a partner of or interested in any bank, association or firm. A section is inserted abolishing moieties to Informers in future. Informers, but the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to employ and pay detectives out of an appropriation hereby made of $100,000.

The tax on sales of vessels is repealed, and all such taxes now assessed, but uncollected, are remitted. The President is directed to reduce the number of internal revenue districts to sixty, prior to next January. All provisions of the bill not otherwise designated are to take effect on the first of January next.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.—Mr. Sumner called the attention of the Senate to a report in the New York *Times*, representing him to have said in executive session "that Great Britain should have been promptly notified when the proposed to break up the tribunal that the result would be war." "There is not," said Mr. Sumner, "a Senator within the sound of my voice who does not know that I never uttered such a thing in executive session or in open session. I have no right to state what I or anybody else did say in executive session, but I have a right to vindicate myself against calumny and to deny speeches falsely attributed to me."

Mr. West, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to reimburse for Kansas war expenses $537,000.

Mr. Clayton offered the bill establishing a United States District Court at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory.

This was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the House bill to provide for the appointment of a Labor and Wages Commission came up as unfinished business.

Mr. Sherman moved to lay it on the table and take up the Tariff bill, so as to make the latter unfinished business, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman then yielded to Mr. Cameron, on whose motion the Senate went into executive session.

House.—After all night session, the House adjourned at half past eight this morning until Monday.

A bill to reimburse Wallace, in Lexington, Mo., for a house destroyed during the war by United States troops to prevent its use as a cover for rebels, came up at eleven o'clock, and provoked strong opposition. On reaching a vote upon it, it was found that no quorum was present. During the night it was with great difficulty that the House was kept together. In the morning, when a sufficient number got together, the bill was passed by a vote of 113 to 35.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1872. NUMBER 127.

NEW YORK.

Excitement in the Cotton Market.

CONFERENCE OF RAILROAD MEN.

The Methodist Book Concern Imbroglio.

PORTER'S REPLY TO LANAHAN.

Conferring the Order of Priesthood.

FAST OCEAN TRAVEL.

The Press on the Supplemental Article.

NEW YORK, May 25, 1872.

CONFERENCE OF RAILROAD MEN.

A conference of prominent railroad men, representing the chief carrying lines between this city and St. Louis, was held here on Thursday, with a view to an agreement upon the freight tariff; but no satisfactory conclusion was reached. It is held that the present rates are much too low, especially on live stock and cereals. The three main companies leading east from Chicago were ready to agree on any terms by which the business would be equally divided, but the five lines from St. Louis were unable to reach any satisfactory determination. It was agreed to sell no more excursion tickets at reduced rates, except for the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conventions, and the different State fairs. There were present at the meeting Col. Scott, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Gen. McCallough of the Fort Wayne and Chicago, Sweetzer of the A. & G. W. Railway, and Devereux of the Lake Shore road.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Committee on Boundaries reported in favor of restoring the boundaries of the Black River Conference so as to include the city of Syracuse. A minority report opposed such a change. The latter report was voted on and lost. Ballots were then cast for secretaries of the Missionary Society, and the tellers retired to count the votes. On the question of the boundary of the Black River Conference, on motion, a committee of five was appointed to settle the matter immediately.

The tellers on the vote for missionary secretaries reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 387; necessary to choice, 194. No one received that number, and consequently there was no choice, and the election was postponed till Monday. The five highest on the list were R. L. Dashiel, 162; T. M. Eddy, 145; D. D. Lore, 113; J. M. Reid, 114; J. M. Waldeu, 84.

PORTER'S REPLY TO LANAHAN.

James F. Porter, who furnished the Methodist Book Concern with paper, has replied to the accusation of Dr. Lanahan that he was a prison convict. After explaning the circumstances of his trial and imprisonment, he tells the public that during the controversy he has been attending strictly to his own affairs. He says he has enjoyed the confidence of all the paper dealers and manufacturers, and has labored constantly to serve the Book Concern. He says he offered Dr. Lanahan the privilege of examining his books and accounts, and assured him there was nothing to conceal. In conclusion, he says he will not call Dr. Lanahan a blackguard or scoundrel, but simply a "thing."

CONFERRING ORDER OF PRIESTHOOD.

Bishop Rosecrans, of Columbus, Ohio, conferred the order of Priesthood to-day on Louis A. Rosecrans, Thomas V. Robinson, Walter Elliott, and A. M. Brady, at the Paulist church in West Fifty-ninth street. Mr. Rosecrans is a son of Major General Rosecrans, and brother of the officiating Bishop. Robinson was a Confederate officer during the rebellion. Elliott is a son of Judge Elliott, of Detroit. These gentlemen are attached to the Paulist church. Minor orders were conferred yesterday on Edmund Brady Byrne and James Bentsioune. The latter is a grandson of Chancellor Kent, and was at one time President of Gambier College, Ohio, and Kenyon College, New York.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The wheelwrights and blacksmiths, it is announced, will strike about the first of June. The pipe men will hold a mass meeting on Monday and demand an advance of wages. Their present pay is two dollars a day.

At a meeting of the Cabinet Makers' Protective Union to-day, a telegram was received from Pittsburgh, stating that the Guild there would strike on Monday. It is reported that all the Brooklyn shops will organize to-morrow for a strike. The men believe that the strikes will end next week.

EXCITEMENT IN THE COTTON MARKET.

Some excitement was occasioned in the cotton market to-day by the reported embarrassment of several firms and the failure of a commission house. The latter request all their creditors to cover their contracts at market prices. They state that their suspension is only temporary, and that they will ultimately be able to meet their obligations in full. The cause of the embarrassments of this and other firms is said to be due to the sudden rise in the price of cotton, caused by the operation of a ring of speculators. The name of the house is not given.

FAST OCEAN TRAVEL.

In November, 1871, the steamship City of Brussels came from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in eight days and three hours, which was the fastest voyage ever made across the Atlantic. Her time has just been equaled by the Adriatic, which arrived from Queenstown at 8:30 this morning, having left Queenstown last Saturday, thus making the ocean transit in seven days and six-teen hours. The famous schooner yacht Sappho, which left Sandy Hook at noon on the 24th of April, arrived at Cowes on the 13th inst., after a very stormy passage.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts at all ports for week ending May 24th, 12,346 bales; last year, 39,806; total, 2,634,814; last year, 3,576,255. Exports during the week, 22,945; last year, 58,949; total, 1,558,762; last year, 2,805,026. Stock at all United States ports, 233,777; last year, 325,866; at interior towns, 35,231; last year, 26,894; at Liverpool, 498,000; last year, 573,000; American afloat for Great Britain, 160,000; last year, 250,000.

DISORDERLY LABORERS ARRESTED.

Several of a gang of laborers who attempted to burn the villages on the line of the Port Jervis Railroad, Long Island, have been arrested. They had been discharged for disorderly conduct and took this method to avenge themselves. Several thousand acres of timber are burned.

ECONOMY RECOMMENDED.

The Commissioner of Public Works has addressed a letter to the Mayor and Comptroller, recommending economy in city advertising, and that notices be inserted in a smaller number of papers than are now patronized. The cost to the city for advertising is now enormous.

NEW YORK, May 26, 1872.

THE PRESS ON THE SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLE.

The *Times* says the vote in the Senate in favor of the negotiation of the supplemental treaty article brings a feeling of intense relief. Verbal amendments cannot be objected to by England, and a final settlement may be considered certain. The Senate has earned the gratitude of the mercantile community, and the majority of the Senators have acted in sympathy with the great mass of the people, who wished the treaty to succeed.

The *Herald* pronounced the Senate's action a national humiliation, and questions whether the people will accept the amended treaty as a final settlement of the account with England. A treaty secured by the humiliation of one of the parties never can be productive of good, and this one has been maintained by wringing from the Americans a disgraceful concession—a result brought about by disrupt lobby pressure. The settlement is between two administrations, not between two nations. England, however, may reject the amended article, for our surrender must be unconditional, and that the matter is not altogether disposed of.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY ARTICLE.

A special from Washington to the *Times*, in relation to the additional article to the treaty, says: The article agreed to by the Senate is substantially as amended and reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. One principal amendment is a change of language covering the agreement with reference to indirect claims for the future, so as to include all indirect and incidental claims. In the rule as proposed by Great Britain the words "such claims" were used. A strict interpretation would have confined the agreement of the parties to such indirect claims only as are the subject of the present controversy. Therefore it is provided that the rule shall cover in the broadest terms that no indirect or incidental claims shall be presented by the one nation against the other for failure to observe neutrality. The vote was strictly non-partisan. The Democrats were divided about evenly, Thurman declining to vote. Schurz voted "aye." Sumner and Edmunds voted "no." Howe and Carpenter, who were absent, would have voted against it. Trumbull did not vote at all.

DESPERATE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A desperate shooting affray took place last night. William Gould, an ex-policeman and sport, Geo. Anderson and Wm. Devine, bar tenders, and a person called "Cap," were passing through Mercer street, when one of them was attacked by another party, including one Theodore Gardner, a broker residing at Inwood, on the Hudson. Blows were struck and pistol shots fired. Anderson and Devine were both shot in the thigh, and Gardner was hit in the temple, side and hand. The latter's injuries are said to be mortal; Anderson may also die, but Devine's injuries are not serious. Gardner's companion, who is said to have fired the shots, escaped.

CALL FOR A FREE TRADERS' MEETING.

A call will appear in to-morrow's papers for a meeting of free traders at Steinway Hall in this city on the 30th inst, at which W. C. Bryant will preside, and addresses will be delivered by David A. Wells, Edward Atkinson and others. The call recites that a reference by the Cincinnati Convention of tariff reform to Congressional districts was an evasion of the issue, and has absolved free traders from any obligation to support the nominees of that convention, and leaves them at liberty to support any other ticket. The call looks directly to organization for the accomplishment of tariff reform in the coming Presidential election.

THE EIGHT HOUR EXCITEMENT ABATING.

The excitement over the eight hour movement has considerably abated, but many societies meet on Monday to take measures to make the strike successful. The marble cutters met last night to arrange a strike, but reports were received showing that nearly three-fourths of the shops in the city had acceded to the demands of the workmen. A resolution was passed that all workmen whose employers refuse to give in shall suspend work.

Seven-eighths of the boss plumbers have agreed to eight hours, and men the have mostly resumed work.

POLITICAL.

The Chicago "Times" Demands Greeley's Withdrawal.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The *Times* this morning, in a double-leaded editorial, takes decided ground against Greeley, who, it asserts, has utterly failed to unite the opposition to Grant, and whose election is an absolute impossibility, and demands that his pledge to withdraw in case his candidacy would not unite the opposition, should now be fulfilled. It further says that the Cincinnati meeting having failed to present a candidate who can unite the opposition against Grant, it becomes now the duty of the Baltimore Convention to furnish such a candidate, either by a nomination of its own or by initiating measures for holding a general convention, under the style of a new political organization, and in which all the several parts of the opposition may participate by delegates. Some method must be adopted; some earnest effort must be made to remedy the lamentable failure of the Cincinnati meeting by presenting to the country a Presidential candidate who can unite all the opposition to the candidate of corruption, which the nomination of Mr. Greeley has only tended to more fatally divide, and this it will be the duty of the Baltimore Convention to undertake.

A Democratic View of the Liberal Movement.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 25.—D. W. Voorhees addressed an assemblage of about three thousand persons in the Court House square this evening. The following are extracts from his speech:

I thank a kind Providence that I am once more in the midst of my neighbors, and that face to face with them am permitted to speak for myself. I thank you, too, for the warm affection with which you have welcomed me home now, as heretofore.

As to the imputations that have been cast upon my motives in regard to my recent speech in Congress against the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Democratic party, they will receive no reply from me. I ask the Democracy and Conservatives of this District, who have heretofore supported me upon principle, whether I have justly forfeited their confidence in the course I have taken in regard to a Presidential nomination at Baltimore. Let us look at the facts and survey the political field in a candid spirit—candid with our own breasts, candid with each other. When a considerable body of Democracy, dissatisfied with the present administration, inaugurated an independent movement and called the Cincinnati Convention, it was most natural that the Democratic party should watch with deep interest the proceedings likely to divide and overthrow the party in power. Many even hoped, as I did, most sincerely, that this convention might have wisdom enough to present as its candidate some one whose devotion to the liberty of citizens, whose knowledge of the powers of the Government, State and Federal, whose attachment to revenue reform and equal taxation, whose opposition to the absolute political and social equality of the while and black races, whose support of the interests of the laboring classes would have enabled us also to nominate him in a National Democratic Convention. How might have been done if the Cincinnati Convention had been differently composed.

The bare presence of a Democrat in the city at that time was regarded by the managers of the Convention as an insult, and he was warned away with hoots and cries as a spotted leper would have been of old from an assembly of purified Jews.

But if the tone of the temper of that Convention were hostile to the Democratic party, how shall I characterize the nomination itself? I was in my seat at my desk in the House when it was announced that Horace Greeley had been nominated for the Presidency. It no more occured to me that he or the men who had nominated him would have the brazen audacity to expect Democrats to support him than it did that the disciples of the Prince of Darkness would turn away from their faith in an hour and worship Mahomet as the prophet of God. I congratulated myself and my friends about me that the unexpected folly of the Cincinnati and Liberal Cincinnati had opened to us a sure and easy road to victory. I knew General Grant would be nominated at Philadelphia.

You can hardly imagine, therefore, the feelings with which I saw certain *uncertain* newspapers hauling down the Democratic names at their mast-heads and placing in their stead the name of one upon which every Democratic heart most fully enjoys the hostility and aversion of the Democratic party than any other man in the United States.

For thirty years, commencing as far back as when these gray heads before me were black and young, and continuing until the last three weeks, there has been no form of coarse, brutal and infamous assault which Horace Greeley has not made on the Democratic party.

One of his special callings for years has been to assail the constituents of gentlemen who voted against his heresies in Congress.

If I should labor to make such a man the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, I would feel that I had indeed betrayed you.

There is nothing in Mr. Greeley's personal traits and peculiarities to commend him for the high position to which he aspires. He is a mere egotist. A man personally more *unfit* to fill the office of Chief Magistrate of this Government was never mentioned in connection with it. Horace Greeley irresistibly repels every Democrat in the United States.

Can the South trust the man who preached the right of secession and then desired the slaughter of those whom he had hoped to mislead into its practice? Is the judgment of such a man safe? What guarantee has the South or any other portion of the country against similar *capricious freaks* hereafter?

Can the South trust such a nature as this? Can the American people be induced to make such a man President? Can the Democratic party nominate and vote for him, and still command the respect of the world?

I see nothing in the public life and conduct of Greeley to win the favor of any class of American people.

I hazard nothing in saying that even if Mr. Greeley should be nominated at Baltimore and every Democrat of distinction, whether in public or private life, from one ocean to the other should support him, he would not receive an average of more than fifty per cent. of the Democratic votes of the United States. This I say firmly believe as I do that the sun will rise to-morrow; and if the same infatuated folly of the hour should consummate his nomination, I am willing my judgment may be tested hereafter by the record I make here to-night. But again, would the success of Mr. Greeley be a success to the best interest of the country?

Greeley has warmly endorsed the present administration, and has never revoked that endorsement. A few months since he thus spoke of it: "It promptly reduced the enormous forces thus required to a peace footing; it has reduced the debt over two hundred and fifty million dollars in the last three years; it has simultaneously reduced public taxation over two hundred and fifty million dollars per annum; it has preserved peace on the frontier; it has won a friendly adjustment of threatening trouble with Great Britain."

Greeley is obnoxious to a very large majority of the German population. The German press is more than ten to one against him. The most obsesone advocate of sumptuary laws will naturally receive but little support from a people whose mode of life he has always denounced. I do not believe that such a disaster can befall us as the nomination of Greeley.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—River twelve feet; falling.

VICKSBURG, May 26.—Down—Atlantic and barges, 6 A. M.; City of Quincy, 12 M. Up—Julia, 6 A. M. Weather warm and clear. River rising.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 26.—Cloudy and pleasant. Light rain this afternoon. River fallen one inch. Up—Glasgow, 11 P. M.; Quickstep, 6 A. M.; Wilmington, 6 P. M. Down—Kanawha No. 2 and barges, 4 P. M.; Tarascon, 7 P. M. Nothing doing to-day.

LOUISVILLE, May 26.—River falling; 6 feet 8 inches in canal. 5 feet 5 inches on falls. Weather clear and warm to-day; cloudy and damp to-night. Arrived—Davenport and Messenger, from St. Louis; Robert Mitchell, Charles Bodman and Charley McDonald, from New Orleans; J. E. Rankin, Louisville; Shannon, Mollie Ragan and Lizzie Gardner, Cincinnati. Departed—Lizzie Gardner, Davenport; Chas. Bodman, Cincinnati; J. E. Rankin, Evansville; Messenger, Pittsburgh; Louisville, Charles McDonald and Shannon; New Orleans, Alice Brown, Cairo.

CAIRO, May 26.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Indiana, Louisville, 11; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 10; James Howard, New Orleans, 10; Niles, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Henry Ames, St. Louis, 2; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 3; Colorado, St. Louis, 6. Departed—N. C. Gaines, Louisville, 8 P. M.; Indiana, New Orleans, 11; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 11; Tyrone, Nashville, midnight; James Howard, Evansville, 11 A. M.; Henry Ames, New Orleans, 3 P. M.; Nile, Little Rock, 4 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis. River fallen 2 inches. Hot.

—The United States Agricultural Society has organized by the election of Wm. G. Beckwith, of Michigan, for President, with a Vice President from each State. Fred. Smyth, of New Hampshire, John A. King, of New York, R. A. Furman, of Nebraska, J. S. Coller, of Pennsylvania, and John Wentworth, of Illinois, now constitute the executive committee, with Marshal P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, Tench Tilghman, of Maryland, and Frederick Watts, of Pennsylvania, as a committee to invite State agricultural societies to send delegates to the next annual meeting in January.

—A Baltimore despatch says that at the trial of Rev. Huston on Friday, Miss Driscall, the alleged seduced testified that by an arrangement with him she had gone to Huston's house in September, 1870; and that when she left his embraces in his parlor her virtue was gone. Other testimony as to constant intercourse with her is to be had to constant intercourse with her is to be adduced hereafter. The mother of the young lady next appeared, and indulged in a violent tirade against the reverend accused.

SECOND EDITION.
Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Treaty of Washington.

The Action of Senate on the Additional Article.

A NINE HOURS' SESSION.

Phraseology Changed from the Original.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1872.

THE ADDITIONAL TREATY ARTICLE.

The endorsement by the Senate of an additional article to the treaty of Washington was governed by a strong desire, in which the President shared, to remove the differences which threatened the prosecution of the arbitration under the treaty which a year ago the same Senate so emphatically ratified, and which was designed to settle in an amicable manner the causes of difference between the United States and Great Britain. It is known from official and private advices that Great Britain was determined to withdraw from the arbitration should the United States persist in the presentation of the claims for indirect damages, and it is further known that the United States under these circumstances were disposed to throw the responsibility of the threatened failure of the treaty on Great Britain, our Government insisting that it had a right to present these claims with others before the tribunal in order that the principle involved might be settled, though not expecting to receive a moneyed consideration. Great Britain, with its view of the case, was disposed to throw the responsibility of the failure of the arbitration on the United States. The vote taken last night in the Senate is regarded as an expression of the views of a large majority of the Senate against the claims for indirect damages, in view of a like admission on the part of Great Britain against the United States in a future contingency and under circumstances similar to those on which the objectionable loss claims originated. The President, as thus advised, has already, by the Secretary of State, taken measures through the Atlantic cable to procure the assent of the British Government to the article as amended by the Senate, with the view of putting in the treaty a formal declaration against indirect damages, which the United States have abandoned, and which Great Britain asserts she never claimed for herself as against other powers.

During the consideration of the subject in executive session it was thought at times that the article would fail of receiving the requisite two-thirds, owing to the contrarity of views presented. Not less than six amendments were offered to effect the desired end. A conflicting report prevails as to the vote on advising and consenting to the final ratification of the treaty on the proposed basis, but forty against, nine seemed to be a reliable statement, a number of Senators, though present, not voting. The vote as finally endorsed is changed in phraseology from the original, though preserving the principle sought to be established by the Governments with regard to the claims for damages. The precise language of the article will not be officially made known until it shall have been ratified, and it is certain that if the double injunction of secrecy imposed on the Senators shall be respected by all of them, no information will be obtained from them, although many Senators last night declined to give any hint, and even refused to converse on the subject. This result of the action of the Senate was known by those whose business it was to seek information within half an hour after that body had terminated their nine hours' continuous session, with doors closed and guarded, and other precautions taken to prevent unauthorized publication of the action. It is believed that Great Britain will assent to the modification of the article, as she now, with us, is anxious for the tribunal of arbitration to proceed without further hindrance. The protracted report the debate on the subject before the Senate was earnest throughout, a majority of those who participated in it being influenced only by a desire to remove the obstruction in the way that would preserve our national dignity, while a few others were inflexible in their opposition, as it assent to the waiving of claims for indirect damages. They are willing to pull down the flag to the dust and allowing the British to walk over it. The subject will next come before the Senate on the ratification of the article.

The Senate having concluded the interrogation of its members regarding care in preventing their copies of the secret correspondence and proposed article from reaching outside parties, it may now progress to the investigation concerning the publication of the documents, with a view to emphatic action in the premises.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Abstracts of reports made to the Controller of the Currency showing the condition of 1,843 national banks of the United States at the close of business the 13th of April, contain the following principal items:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$844,639,206
U. S. bonds	408,679,350
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	82,086,819
Due from banks and bankers	48,989,321
Checks and other cash items	12,415,734
Exchanges for clearing house	114,130,966
Bills of banks	18,492,188
Specie	24,431,018
Legal tender notes	103,286,455
Clearing house certificates	13,579,000
Three per cents	4,210,000

Liabilities.

Capital	$467,824,318
Profits	150,694,586
Bank notes outstanding	326,982,034
Deposits—individual	620,376,744
U. S. deposits	10,716,879
Due to banks	158,732,182

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer over Upper Michigan will probably move eastwardly into Canada, with brisk southerly winds to-day, veering to southwesterly and possibly threatening weather over the lower lake region to-night; a rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds and clear and clearing weather prevail on Monday north and west of the Ohio valley; southerly winds with partially cloudy weather over the New England and Middle Atlantic States; partially cloudy but generally pleasant weather from the South Atlantic and eastern gulf coasts to the Ohio valley; dangerous winds not anticipated, except possibly for the upper lakes to-night.

PURCHASE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

The bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses contains a proviso that no money appropriated by it shall be paid as commission on any labor or material furnished to the United States, and all materials for buildings or repairs of buildings shall, after advertisement, be purchased in the city where the same shall be needed, whenever practicable, and also that no part of the money appropriated for erecting any public building shall be expended except on contracts duly entered into pursuant to public advertising for proposals for work and materials, which contracts shall be let to the lowest bidder, who shall give bonds for the performance of said contract or contracts; but this provision shall only apply to public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department.

THE TARIFF.

In the tariff and tax bill reported, the Senate Committee place duty on sulphate of quinine at 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; soda ash, $3 per ton; tin plates, or iron galvanized or coated with any metal by electrical batteries, at 2 cents per pound. The committee strike out the sections relating to duties on wood screws and Moisic iron made from sandstone.

HEAD REPORTS.

The statement made some days since in a portion of the western press that the river reports of the signal bureau were to be discontinued after the 1st of June is incorrect. Instead of being discontinued, they are to be materially improved from that date, so as to render them of even greater value to the river interests than at present.

BEAVER.

The Election—Large Majority for Rutan.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BEAVER, PA., May 25, 1872.

Rutan, for State Senator, carries thirty out of thirty-six districts of this county, and will have about one thousand majority on the popular vote.

This will secure him the Republican nomination of this district.

S.

IOWA.

Fall of a Building.

DUBUQUE, May 25.—About five o'clock this evening the large brick building known as the Town Clock store, occupied by John Bell & Co., retail dry goods, fell with a terrible crash, carrying down a portion of the building occupied by Michigan, for President, with a Vice President from each State. Fred. Smyth, of New Hampshire, John A. King, of New York, R. A. Furman, of Nebraska, J. S. Coller, of Pennsylvania, and John Wentworth, of Illinois, now constitute the executive committee, with Marshal P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, Tench Tilghman, of Maryland, and Frederick Watts, of Pennsylvania, as a committee to invite State agricultural societies to send delegates to the next annual meeting in January.

—A Baltimore despatch says that at the trial of Rev. Huston on Friday, Miss Driscall, the alleged seduced testified that by an arrangement with him she had gone to Huston's house in September, 1870; and that when she left his embraces in his parlor her virtue was gone. Other testimony as to constant intercourse with her is to be had hereafter. The mother of the young lady next appeared, and indulged in a violent tirade against the reverend accused.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

DETROIT, May 25.—The time of the House during a long morning session has been occupied with judical case No. 1, involving the question whether a church has the constitutional right to elect ruling elders for a limited term of service. The complainants closed their case, and the representatives of the Synod of Philadelphia were heard at length in its defence.

FOREIGN.

Persecution of Americans in Mexico.

SPANISH CABINET TROUBLES.

A Proclamation to the Cuban Insurgents.

MEXICO.

PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT.

BROWNSVILLE, May 25.—Particulars of the engagement reported several days ago near Ca[illegible]go, between the Government forces and the re[illegible]butionists, received by mail to-night, indicate rather an advantage in favor of the Insurgents, who attacked a force sent from Camargo toward Monterey, under General Palacecs, and defeated him, capturing two pieces of artillery and preventing Palacecs from further advancing.

FORCED LOANS.

The cities and towns under the revolutionists are reported to be subject to the most exacting and forced loans, which all classes are compelled to pay. The United States Consular agent at Mier, was imprisoned on the 12th inst. for not paying such a loan, and at last accounts had not been released.

JUAREZ SUSTAINED.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 17, via HAVANA, May 25.—Congress has approved of the extension of ample faculties to Juarez. All opposition members abstained from participation in the vote.

PERSECUTION OF AMERICANS.

The local authorities of Chiapas assassinated John Jose, a native of Cleveland, Ohio. Other Americans were imprisoned and persecuted and their property despoiled. The reason for these outrages is that Americans demanded an investigation and indemnity before the United States and Mexican mixed commission.

SPAIN.

THE CABINET TROUBLES.

MADRID, May 25.—Marshal Serrano has declined to form a new ministry, and the King has now called upon Admiral Topete, who has consented to perform the duty. The new Government will be composed of Unionists, and Topete will be Minister of War *ad interim*.

MADRID, May 25—*Evening.*—The new ministry to be formed by Admiral Topete will probably be constituted as follows: Admiral Topete, President of Council and Minister of War; Groissard, Minister of Justice; Ednazen, Minister of Finance; Candau, Minister of the Interior; Balaquer, Minister of Colonies; Aulergner, Minister of Marine. It is understood that Admiral Topete will soon be succeeded in the Ministry of War by Marshal Serrano.

PARDON TO INSURGENTS.

MADRID, May 27.—Marshal Serrano grants full pardon to all insurgents who voluntarily surrender to the authorities. On Saturday the Carlists in Biscay availed themselves of this clemency in large numbers. One band only remains in the mountains of Navarre.

CUBA.

PROCLAMATION TO INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, May 25.—Valmaseda has issued the following proclamation: "Insurgents: Your chiefs showed you my proclamation denying your demands, but I promise you my proclamation in which I offer pardon. I grant until the 30th of May full pardon to black and white soldiers surrendering with arms; also to heads of families and chiefs of parties surrendering with their commands, excepting Cespedes, Agramonte and the other insurgent Generals named.

INSURGENT GENERAL SAILED FOR NEW YORK.

HAVANA, May 25.—Ex-insurgent General Arabe Cisana, *alias* Bembeta, was a passenger on the City of Mexico on his way to New York. Capt. Timmerman was asked to deliver him up, but refused. Bembeta embarked at Vera Cruz.

FRANCE.

COMMUNISTS EXECUTED.

PARIS, May 25.—Perrier, Boen and Baudin, the three men who were convicted of participation in some of the most outrageous acts of the Commune, were executed this morning at Satory. They exhibited no emotion whatever, and died crying "Vive la Commune."

NAPOLEON'S LETTER.

PARIS, May 26.—The Generals who received Napoleon's recent letter assuming the responsibility for the surrender of Sedan, transmitted it to Thiers.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

—The steamer City of Paris has arrived at New York from Liverpool.

—Prof. Albert Hopking, of Williams College, Mass., died on Friday night.

—The National Agricultural Association will old its third annual session in St. Louis next week.

—Twenty thousand immigrants landed at Castle Garden last week—the largest number on record.

—The receipts of bullion from the Pioche (Utah) mines reach almost fifty thousand dollars per day.

—Albert Kistner, a banker of Chicago, committed suicide on Saturday morning by cutting his throat.

—The funeral of Major Baker, in Evansville, Ind., on Saturday, was the most imposing ever seen in that city.

—Lewis W. Clark, of Manchester, has been appointed and confirmed Attorney General of New Hampshire.

—Appearances indicate that the Utah delegates to the Baltimore Convention will oppose the endorsement of Greeley.

—A Catholic priest, who was arrested as a vagrant in St. Louis a few days ago, died in a hospital in that city on Frid.y.

—The street cleapers of New York made a demonstration at the Comptroller's Office on Friday, demanding their back pay.

—The women of Utah are preparing another memorial to Congress against admission and the dominion of the Mormon Church.

—Henry Spaulding, manager of Dan Rice's circus, was shot and seriously wounded on Thursday, at Baxter Springs, Kansas.

—The bodies of several unfortunates, who were buried in the snow avalanches in Utah during the past winter, have been recovered.

—A special dispatch says the business portion of the village of Hayesville, eight miles south of Ashland, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night.

—At the Republican Convention of the first District of North Carolina, held at Plymouth, N. C., on the 23d instant, C. L. Cobb was nominated for Congress.

—Horace Greeley addressed a meeting at Tarrytown, Westchester county, N. Y., on Friday evening. He made no reference to politics, but spoke principally on agriculture.

—A gentleman named Pa

DAILY GAZETTE.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

JOSIAH KING.....H. M. LONG,
T. P. HOUSTON.....N. P. REED.
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MONDAY MAY 27, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM U. SEMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 113@113⅛.

"IT SEEMS the interest of all our farmers and owners of land to encourage young manufactures in preference to foreign ones imported among us from distant countries."—*Franklin.*

WE SHALL THANK our country readers for any information they may send us relative to the crop prospects. Their letters need not be long, so that they give accurate intelligence, they will prove of interest to our readers.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS passed off quietly on Saturday and were largely attended. The first city Legislative district will be close, with the indications in favor of McCormick, although Mr. Bonebreak—the delegate from the Seventh ward not being instructed—may decide the question in favor of Taylor. There are one or two seats contested on the grounds of irregularity. Full reports of the result will be found in our local columns.

IF there is one Democrat more representative of his party than any other in Pennsylvania it is Jeremiah S. Black. Without anticipating a pun on his name we assert that he is a good deal "off color" on Horace Greeley and the Cincinnati movement; and the following words from his own lips will convince the most skeptical of his true and unadulterated Democracy—and these were uttered in all solemnity to an interviewer:

While I am about it I may as well say another word. The aggressive and violent temper of the Cincinnati movement is breaking the Democracy to pieces. There are many thousands of men in the party who will refuse to be dragooned or bullied into the support of that ticket. The Greeley men had better suspend their plan of operation immediately. The longer they continue it the less likely they are to succeed, either in July or November. "We the people," the rank and file, the yeomanry of the country, cannot be driven to the polls as negroes are driven in the South by the carpet-baggers and scalawags.

IT IS certainly with no ordinary disgust that we see complication after complication arise with regard to the trial of the murderer of Fisk, viz: Edward S. Stokes, and with much more concern do we read of the disgraceful scene which occurred in Court on his being brought up to plead to his indictment last Thursday in New York. Another voluminous plea of forty-five pages was put in, in the nature of a special plea in bar. As is usual, the Judge asked Stokes' counsel "what the nature of the plea was," and was insolently told "that it was there on file for him and the District Attorney to see if they were so disposed." When recalled to the courtesy [illegible] from gentlemen, by District Attorney Garvin and to the difficulties such conduct entailed upon a public prosecutor, Mr. McKeon, the counsel in question assailed that gentleman with the greatest vituperation, and stated that McGarvin was the mere instrument of the ring for purposes of getting his eminent client indicted in connection with Josie Mansfield for black-mailing the late Mr. Fisk. Now every one knows that where the life of a criminal is at stake, our law gives the widest privileges for a fair and impartial trial, and there is no criminal case on record in which such wide scope has been given, as in this one. All the ingenuity of New York's best and most eminent criminal lawyers has been put forth to upset or delay this man's trial, and even before he has plead to the indictment found against him, Stokes has tried the Grand Jury that indicted him. Of course an advocate's first duty is to do the best he can for his client, and no doubt Stokes' counsel have fully made up their minds to the fact that the only safety valve for him is in delay. There is a possible chance for a change of District Attorneys; or the elevation of those who are not so faithful to the public; or that the case may somehow slip through for want of evidence, death being often a great help to a criminal, by removing his prosecutor. But we regret to see a gentleman of Mr. McKeon's position so far forgetting himself as to assert the *integrity* and *innocence* of his client. Does he believe in the integrity and innocence of his client? Mid-night assassinations may sometimes require a vast amount of evidence to bring home to a man, but a day-light murder like this was, a murder most foul, most cowardly, most cold-blooded, where the sneaking criminal is caught almost red-handed and positively identified by his dying victim, needs some other plea from its defenders. And what a picture we have before us in another part of America, a city not far from the scene of this dastardly crime, the cause of the murder of one man and possible execution of another one, displays herself to the gaze of a gaping crowd of theater goes with all the brazen effrontery of a Borgia.

DO WE ADMIRE, appreciate and love art as a community? It is fair to presume we do not. At least we fail to give any substantial or practical evidence to the contrary. Philadelphia, New York, and other large cities take just pride in in the repositories of art which they contain, and the people are generously inclined to strengthen and perpetuate them. Chicago, rising from her ruins, misses her art gallery, and, feeling that it is essential to the happiness of all, at once, at great expense, orders its re-erection. If we were to judge the finer qualities of our neighbors by their devotion to true art from the patronage they bestow on our local artists—and we have many accomplished ones—from the attendance awarded our art exhibitions—and that just closed in Library Hall was the finest in the United States of the season—we should unhesitatingly say that we have little true refinement amongst us. Education in art matters is needed. It is no carricature of our people to say that Barnum's illustrated show bills posted on fences and bare walls attract more attention than did the two hundred thousand dollars' worth of the rarest gems of art that were placed, at immense expense, in the Art Gallery at the recent spring exhibition. It is the honest truth. It may be told abroad to our own glory that we are not only given to industry, but to a keen appreciation of art; that while we revel in the harsh music of the mills and workshops, and soil ourselves in the atmosphere of hard and earnest labor, we can turn generously and enthusiastically aside to bestow on nomadic opera troupes as hearty a welcome as they can possibly receive in any other city in the country. But it is a false reputation. It is only when *fashion* unites with things artistic that we melt into enthusiasm. Operas, the more German or Italian they are the better, will draw what the experienced and gushing reporter calls "brilliant audiences"—brilliant in dress not always in intellectual appreciation; but home talent bidding for faint recognition is almost entirely ignored—known, but purposely snubbed and lost sight of. The fine arts never yet found a congenial resting place among us. Our finest painters are so little encouraged that their best works can only find market abroad, and many of them have been compelled to leave their native home to make fame and money abroad. If, seeking after praise or fair emoluments for the offerings of their genius, the artist might as well erect his easel on the hunting grounds of the savage Indians as in Pittsburgh. In the one place his colors would at least win admiration: in the other a lack of appreciation, where appreciation should be expected with some hope of securing it, is coldly withheld. It is hard to know how to remedy this fault, and it is requiring a larger stock of patience than is generally awarded artists or any other class of men to await the coming of a better era. It is certainly expecting too much from those few who are sincerely devoted to art, and have so frequently paid out of their own resources to make up losses, who have given our community annually, for some years past, exhibitions of fine arts, that they should again make the experiment in the hope of success in the end. They are about discouraged, and no wonder. Their field for doing good has been large enough, but their encouragement very thin. We can hardly believe that the city will for years to come contain another such splendid exposition of pictures as that just closed with a pecuniary balance "away off" on the wrong side of the column of the profit and loss account.

EMIGRATION

The usual spring exodus of emigrants from Europe, in most cases consisting of entire families, has been this year unusually great, and is causing the utmost alarm and consternation in that country. It is a strange fact that the destination of these people has been mostly here to American soil, the prairies of the west, and north-west, with their rich generous soil, abundant mineral wealth and vast resources have been a potent and magnetic attraction for these hardy toilers. The vision of future comfort for themselves in their old age, and the independence they would be able to leave to their little ones, must have been awakened in the breast of many a poor serf of feudal Europe, when the great tidings reached them of the splendid Canaan on the other side of the Atlantic. What bright dazzling picture of future greatness, under the most enlightened government in the world, must have stirred the souls of these people as they neared the land of promise, where peace and plenty reigned supreme. Never did respite, to a condemned criminal, at the last moment come with greater joy, than the sight of New York bay, with its gorgeous gates does, to the oppressed races who for ages have been groaning under the yoke of intolerance, bigotry and fuedalism, and who have with intense difficulty rescued themselves and families from the network, that jealous European customs and prejudices had woven round them. Like what England was in former days to oppressed political continental refugees, America is to-day to the whole world and is now standing foremost as the great beacon of Freedom, of liberty, of friendship, where social prejudices are cast off not like "misfortunes on the mountain of misery," but to be for ever laid aside. With what friendship should we receive these strangers, with what welcome should we hail their advent on our shores; coming as they do with energy to expand our country and make it a garden from sea to sea, and bringing their money to increase our wealth. It is not alone to our western, and north western States, that this tide of emigration is pouring; but also the poor desolated South is receiving its quota, and no less than a week ago, fifty families from England came and settled in Virginia. These people were not of, as Europeans call it, the lower classes, but were of good social standing in their own country, and possessed of ample means to establish themselves in good positions. Premiums, we are now informed, are offered in Germany and other places, for the best essays on the prevention of emigration. It won't do; people love their native soil, but they love liberty dearer, and the mighty bird, that guards and shelters us, while it nourishes us with its genial warmth has attractions for others also. The great light of free Republicanism has penetrated through the dark clouds of anarchism in Europe; the sun of knowledge is warming and encouraging its down-trodden and oppressed people to shake off their fetters and be free. The generous impulses of brotherly love and the strong ties of friendship and sympathy lead us to extend to all such the hand of welcome. Then, come one, come all, our land is broad; everyone can find a good home, congeniality of climate, and honest industry will repay a thousand fold all those who try it.

A very intelligent German farmer in Nebraska once told us he never knew what real sunshine was until he emigrated to our Western lands. "At home," he says, "as a young man, the hard daily toil he had to undergo, the coarse, harsh treatment he had to bear with, without proper food or clothing, with no object in life, no prospect of being better off, to him the rising of the sun was but the signal of bitter rebellion in his heart against God and the world. Now," he says, "there is sunshine in my heart, sunshine in my house, and sunshine on my work." There certainly was sunshine in his honest face.

This is what emigration did for him. He knew that all were against him; all were conspiring to keep him, and his class, ignorant and debased; but having thrown off the yoke, he has come out here with an honest determination to succeed, and he has done so. Are there not thousands like him? Yet foreigners have the impression that it is only the outscourings of Europe and other countries that come here. Does this look like it? We have to answer for you—"I guess not, friend."

INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

The Institute of Mining Engineers now in session in New York City, give some interesting papers on Indiana coal, and showing the economical treatment of ores by fusion. The first of these papers by John S. Alexander, of Philadelphia, was in substance as follows:

"Chicago has thus far been the chief consumer of Indiana block coal. In the blast furnaces, rolling mills, and Bessemer steel works, the new fuel has had a thorough and severe test with results that lead to the belief that it will eventually displace Briar Hill coal in the Chicago market. The mining firm in Brazil, Indiana, have also a contract for 150 tons of block coal per diem with a St. Louis firm, which has an advantage over Chicago in reduced freightage. Attempts to substitute Big Muddy coal have failed. The chief objection urged to the block coal is irregular supply, owing to the badly managed railroad transportation, but this will probably be remedied within a short time. Nevertheless, there is an opinion that St. Louis will eventually be more economically supplied from the southern portion of the Indiana coal field.

The quality of Iron made at Carondelet by the use of block coal is very superior, and the coal is equal to any produced in the United States for Bessemer steel purposes. The yield of the furnaces in which it is used is very large, the writer having seen an eight-hour cast made by one of the Vulcan furnaces, which reached 18 tons, and the product for the 24 hours preceding his visit was reported by the Superintendent to be 47 tons of No. 1 foundry pig, this large yield being due, of course, to the use of 66 per cent. Iron Mountain ore. The full charge in the furnace using the Iron Mountain ore and Indiana coal is 24 tuns of 2,000 pounds, the temperature of the blast usually ranging from 750 deg. to 800 deg. Fahrenheit. It is confidently believed, however, that by increasing the size of the furnaces and raising the temperature to the high points reached elsewhere, 4,000 pounds of this fuel will be ample for the production of 2,268 pounds of No. 1 Foundry pig.

In the opinion of Prof J. W. Foster, the Straab coal of Spencer county, Indiana, which is the finest block coal discovered in Indiana, from its extreme hardness and density, and its freedom from deleterious substances, would, no doubt, prove peculiarly valuable as a fuel for furnaces of a great cubical capacity. It is found advantageous to mix 20 per cent. of Connellsville coke with the block coal, this mixture being more easily managed in the furnace than the coke alone. In the different rolling mills in Indianapolis, Chicago, and Decatur, the puddlers affirm that Indiana block coal burns freely, and that the time and labor expended is less, and the quality of iron produced inferior. In 1861 the mills of Illinois rolled 40,026 tuns of rails, including 2,800 of sheet rails, and rerolled 51,152 tuns, making a total production of 91,178 tuns of railroad bars, which places Illinois next to Pennsylvania in the manufacture of rails.

The block coal is also superseding the use of wood in the engines of many western railroads. Large shipments of this coal are made as far north as Milwaukee and Kalamazoo, and 38 of the 45 Chicago tug boats are using block coal, as are several of the large lake propellers. When the block coal of Indiana is placed upon the Ohio river, an immense market will be opened. During last February 4,000 tons of block coal were shipped by one firm in Brazil to Chicago. The statement may safely be made that the block coal fulfills all the requirements of a first-class fuel.

This was followed by others of more or less interest to our readers and which are also substantially as follows:

John A. Church of New York read on "Economical Results in the treatment of Gold and Silver ores by Fusion." In this paper the results attained in the works at Lend in Austria were compared with those obtained by the mill process in Colorado. The ores are the same, being sulphides of iron, copper, lead, and zinc in a rock which is mainly siliceous. The Austrian ores are much poorer than ours, containing ½ of an ounce of gold and 1½ ounces of silver to the ton of 2,000 pounds. Their value is therefore about $10,15 a ton. After describing the process used, which is merely the ordinary fusion of pyritiferous ores with lead, the writer said that in one fusion 75 per cent. of the silver and 90 per cent. of the gold is obtained, while subsequent fusions bring the yield up to 96 per cent. of the silver and 99 per cent. of the gold. These are the results of 14 years practice. Beside the precious metals there is about five per cent of copper in the ore and this is obtained in a matte. The cost s in materials four and a quarter days labor, eighty bushels of charcoal (about 800 pounds,) three-quarters of a cord of wood and 10 pounds of lead. Estimating these quantities at the Colorado prices, the cost of treatment there would be $20 to $22 a tun. The richer class of Colorado ores contains on an average 3 ounces of gold and 8½ ounces of silver to the tun, worth about $70. Treated by this process there would be about $40 a tun for mining expenses and profit, besides all the copper, which is a much better showing than the mills have yet made. The common ore of the territory is worth about $26 a tun in gold and silver. The mills extract only about $11 of this, or when the tailings are sold $19 a tun at the highest, at a cost which equals about the yield. Treated by concentration and smelting this ore would cost about $20 a tun to work, and leave a profit of about $1 a tun, which would give excellent dividends, as the amount of ore raised is very large. This profit does not include the value of the copper in the matte. A great deal is said about the fancied impossibility of treating ordinary Wettern ores by smelting, but when this method is placed in good hands and receives one-tenth of the attention and persistent effort which milling has had, we may be sure that methods which have long been successful elsewhere will not fail here.

Eckley B. Coxe, of Pennsylvania, read a paper upon a new method of sinking shafts through rock, now in successful operation near Pottsville, Pa. After describing the local geology and the reasons for sinking the two shafts, which will be 1,500 feet deep, Mr. Coxe specified the novelties of the method. Instead of drilling the holes by hand for blasting, the ground is bored, driven by steam power or compressed air, is used. The holes are bored vertically to the depth of about 300 feet at once, and they are so distributed over the whole section of the shaft that by firing the central holes first and the side holes afterward all the rock is blasted without the use of hand drills. The method has been adopted by Gen. Henry Pleasant, Engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

Papers were also submitted "On the Colorimetric Test for Chemically combined Carbon in Steel," by J. Blodgett Britton, of Philadelphia, and "On the new Method for the Extraction of Cismuth," by T. Sterry Hunt, of Montreal. Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, reported favorably on the present condition and prospects of the Emma Mine. In the evening the members were entertained at the house of Abram S. Hewitt, and to-day they will visit the Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, reassembling in the rooms of the Geographical Society, Cooper Institute, at 8 P. M.

As a private letter from an eminent citizen and thorough Republican of a neighboring county, we find opinions which although not written for publication are so worthy of thoughtful consideration that we venture to make the following extracts:

"It seems to me that the Republican press has never treated Greeley's defection with that severity which it deserves, and the constant repetition of the admission that he is "honest" and a man of "high integrity" is the merest clap trap ever uttered. No man of high integrity could act as Greeley has acted. His military life, his betrayal would be pronounced treason, and he would be liable to trial for his conduct.

The editor of a great paper, is in a certain sense, an appointed leader. Greeley was trusted and honored, and his paper made great by the party because with all his eccentricities he represented and ably advocated great ideas. The fact that he is willing to consort with the enemies of the policy which has so elevated the country and so honored the party which has given it life and vitality, exposes the delusion that Horace Greeley is a man of high principle.

He has a hat full of brains, and would not steal, but he would not refuse to consort with thieves, provided they were Greeley men.

No man is more intolerant of wrong doing provided the wrong doers are not his personal friends or flatterers. How much better; man is Alock McClure than Wm. M. Tweed. McClure is, and has been, and will be, a bosom friend and counsellor of Greeley. As well might you tell me that a virtuous woman could daily and hourly seek and *enjoy* companionship with a strumpet and remain untainted in mind, as that a high minded and honest man can associate with such men as Greeley makes his favorites. A pure man will not associate with such fellows.

I am glad to believe that a calm consideration of his total unfitness for the Presidency, is fast dispelling the delusion which seemed to pervade the public mind for a few days after the Convention.

I fall back upon the idea or belief, if you prefer the expression, that the great Ruler has a purpose in building up this great Government, and that we are not to be given up to such confusion as would inevitably follow the election of such a man by a great mob of politicans whose highest incitement is to be found in their war-cry —"anything to beat Grant." Shall three years of such unexampled prosperity never heretofore attained by any nation upon this earth be forgotten by the people, amid the cry of the infuriate, who would do "anything to beat Grant?"

What a reproach upon Republican institutions, and how dearly we should pay for such folly.

No, no; we go back and take counsel of our faith in the great Ruler who holds the destinies of nations in his hands.

X.

MAGAZINES.

The Atlantic.—The best idea of the rich treat before the reader of the Atlantic for June may be gained by reading the list of articles: Septimus Felton, Part VI.; Iris, Bayard Taylor; Red Reminiscences of the Southwest; the Launch of the Valkyrie; Jefferson in the Continental Congress; Footprints in the Sand; Who Won the Pretty Widow, II.; Why? Diversions of the Echo Club, Night Sixth; A Comedy of Terors; Little Guinever; The Poet of the Breakfast table; Simples and Simplers; Recent Literature: Art; Music; Science; Politics.

The Eclectic.—The steel portrait of Senator Schurz, which accompanies the June number of this magazine, is said to be one of the best ever published. The *Eclectic* has a choice selection of reading matter, prominent among which are the papers on "Sir Henry Holland's Recollections," "Chemistry in the Kitchen," "Wanderings in Japan," &c. The editorial department is also full, as usual.

Phrenological Journal.—The *Journal* has a number of readable articles, in its particular field; Phrenology as applied to practical life. The number for June is a good one.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE $8,000 subscription has been secured in Erie, and the next State Fair will be held in that town.

DURING the year 1871 the total value of our exports was $588,000,000, while the total of imports was $700,000,000, leaving a balance against the country of $72,000,000.

SNOW fell in Pittsburgh on Sunday—*Boston Post.* What Sunday?—*Pittsburgh Post.* The Sunday the snow fell.—*Boston Post?* Go up head.—*Pittsburgh Post.* Smart boys.

MISS KELLOG'S triumph in her first appearance in Opera in London, was rendered still more interesting from the fraternal greeting which she received from another sister in song—Adelina Patti—who was in the audience, as enthusiastic as any, and went upon the stage at the conclusion of the performance to personally congratulate her American rival.

THE leopard has changed its spots—at least in the eyes of the managers of the *Tribune*, for they now put in flaming letters over Democratic Conventions the caption, "The Reform Canvass." Any one who intimates now that the *Tribune* did not, even before the Cincinnati gathering, consider Democracy as the party of reform and immaculately pure, is a "liar and a villain," circulating "malicious slander."

THE ladies connected with the Pittsburgh Fruit and Flower Charity, have commenced their work, and the patients of our hospitals now the cheering influence and the sweet fragrance of the blossoms, while many a choice morsel comes to them as a welcome accompaniment to the regulation fare. This philanthropic and beautiful custom we hope will receive every encouragement of our citizens.

OUR seven million dollar slice—Alaska—bids fair to turn out a profitable purchase, after all. We are told there are "diamond fields" there which would richly repay investigation, and now Mr. Charles Bryant, special agent of the United States Treasury Department in Alaska, says the United States derives over $200,000 revenue every year from the seal fisheries alone, and that this amount is increasing very fast.

THE tranquility of the Napoleon's is touching. Little Louis, picked up a bullet on the battle-field and "the soldiers wept at his tranquility." And now his father calmly shoulders the responsibility of Sedan and explanatory of his feelings at the time says, "my heart was broken but my conscience was tranquil." It's interesting to learn he has a conscience, but doubly so to know that in the hour of his country's greatest disaster, it was "tranquil." Verily, great is Napoleonic "tranquility."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* which championed the Cincinnati Convention, publishes under the caption "a reasonable request" the following pointed paragraph from the Chicago *Times*: "Mr. Greeley has no strength among the Republicans of Chicago. If this be so, *will the Chicago Tribune name a dozen known Republicans of Chicago who are for Mr. Greeley?*"

The paragraph is rendered more significant from the fact that the *Times* has heretofore helped on the "Liberal" cause.

THE Temperance crusade is being carried on vigorously in England, and the new Licensing bill has passed to its second reading. During the debate on the propriety of giving the tax-payers representation on the Licensing Boards, the Bishop of Peterborough strongly urged the right of the taxpayers to have a voice in the regulation of the liquor traffic. "If I were given the choice," said the Bishop, "I should say that it would be much better that England should be free than that England should be sober, for with freedom we must eventually obtain sobriety, but on the other hand, we should lose both freedom and sobriety together." The Bishop struck the right key-note there, which Reformers in this country might do well to make a note of.

MR. BRYANT'S closing words at the Shakespearian statue dedication in New York on Thursday, have the genuine enchantment of poesy, and read like an unmetred poem. Said the author of Thanatopsis: "The spot in which this statue is placed will henceforth be associated with numberless ideas and images called up to the mind of the visitor by the name of Shakespeare. To all whose imagination is easily kindled into activity it will seem forever haunted by the personages whom he created and who live in his dramas; the grave magician Prospero, and his simple-hearted daughter Miranda, and his dainty spirit Ariel, the white-haired Lear and the loving Cordelia, the jealous Moor and the gentle Desdemona, Imogen and Rosalind, and the majestic shadow of Coriolanus. Before the solitary passer-by will rise the burly figure of the merry knight, Falstaff, and round about this statue will flit the slight forms of Slender and Shallow, and Dogberry. To those who chance to tread these walks by moonlight, the ghost of the Royal Dane may shape itself from the vapors of the night and again disappear. There may the sound of battle never be heard here, nor the herbage be trampled by the rude heel of the populace in its fury to disturb the fair court of Oberon and Titania, and scare the little people from their dances on the greensward.

"To memories and associations like those on which I have dwelt, we devote this spot from henceforth and for ever."

CROP ITEMS.

Our correspondent at Manor Station writing of the crop prospect in Westmoreland county, says:

The late rains have done much for the crops, and with continued favorable weather the wheat may yield nearly a half crop. Oats and corn doing well and may yield a full average. Hay will not be over half crop. Fruit crop nearly a failure, except apples which promise abundance.

MONITOR.

The languishing crops of a week ago in the rural districts and the garden plots of towns, have been thoroughly revived by the late rains, and it is a pleasure to drive out or walk out and gaze upon the former as they seem to be fairly jumping into maturity.—*Miners' Journal, Schuylkill Co., Pa.*

The late rains have done wonders in this region in forwarding the growth of all kinds of vegetation. The wheat has improved in appearance most astonishingly, and the crop promises now to be a fair average. The oats are also looking well, and the young corn is coming up healthy and strong. So cheering is the prospect, that flour, grain and hay must come down. The prayers for these necessaries were reaching starvation rates, and but for the blessed rains of late we don't know where they would have ended.—*Cumberland (Md.) News.*

DURING the past week it has been our pleasure to visit many sections of Mercer county, as well as to meet farmers from almost every township; and, from what we can learn, the fears of failure in the wheat crop do not prevail to a very alarming extent. It is true that the crop may not be an average one, yet, in the event of our being favored with plenty of showers and sunshine, our farmers will reap a good harvest. The past winter, although a severe one on the wheat crop, did not do so much damage as the drouth, or, rather, the absence of showers during the past month. Occasionally we noticed a field far in advance of others; for instance, a field of grain on the farm of Albert Price, near Sheakleyville, appeared much ahead of much ahead of most others, which is either owing to proper drainage, drilling, or the "lay of the land." On the other hand, we found good ground in certain localities in which the crop appeared decidedly poor. But if the wheat crop throughout the United States looks as well as it does in this county, there need be no apprehensions of famine.—*Greenville Argus.*

MR. DISRAELI went to a great provincial city of England to make a speech. He dined with a magnate. After dinner, when they were going to the meeting, the orator said he should like some brown sherry to be placed near him. English speakers often refresh themselves during a long address by an occasional sip of sherry. The host seized from a sideboard a full decanter and a glass, and bought them along. Disraeli, during his speech, had recourse again and again at the decanter, and his style grew strangely animated. He finished the liquid, save for half a glass or so. When the speech was over he said to his host: "I think, sherry, but isn't it, you know, a little—just a little—fiery?" The host, surprised at any disparagement of his excellent wine, tasted the teaspoonful that remained. Horror! He had brought in mistake a bottle of dark brandy, and the conservative chief had consumed nearly the whole of it without being particularly disconcerted or finding out the blunder.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1868.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NEW STANZAS BY JULIA WARD HOWE.

Too stately is the form of truth
For walls of earth to hold;
How'er the master plan and smooth,
How'er the master mold.

No temple of high honored creeds
Confines that boon most high:
Which insects, matching human need,
From God's free treasury.

But friends conjoined in Jesus' name,
By high examples led,
The worship of the heart may claim
For their illustrious head.

And, should they in prison meet,
Their place shall noble be,
And if a palace is their seat,
They meet in modesty.

Blest be the faith that thus transcends
Our common measure small,
That grandeur to the meanest lends,
Humility to all.

This highest glory may our hearts
And these fair walls enshrine;
The crown of doctrines soul of arts,
Man's human, God's divine.

Gold in Ohio.

Recently a paragraph appeared in the Mount Vernon *Banner*, Knox county, Ohio, in reference to the discovery of gold in that county. The item, which created considerable excitement, is substantially as follows:

MT. VERNON, OHIO, May 20, 1872.

MR. EDITOR—Sir: I noticed in last week's *Banner* a statement that I suppose refers to what I gave you as information relative to the fact that gold had been found, by a gentleman of this town in company with myself. Since I was speaking with you I have been making some experimental tests of the pieces of quartz rock picked up, and I find the proportion of gold is in much larger quantities than I had at first expected. In relation to the matter, I give it as my opinion that if the main bed of quartz rock, from which such pieces as shown you have been broken off, by the action of frost or movements of bodies of ice after heavy freshets, or by the force of boulders with currents, thus leaving the thinly scattered traces along the valley, can be found and should exist in large quantities in the proportion of precious metal, would give a much larger yield than many of the quartz mills now in successful operation.

Very respectfully, WM. H. ARNOLD,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

PROVIDE AGAINST DANGER

At this season all the [illegible] of travel begins to swarm with human beings intent on business or pleasure. Are these moving multitudes aware of the danger which comes from drinking different varieties of water and breathing atmospheres to which their lungs are unaccustomed? Do they realize how important it is to be pre-armed with an antidote that will defend their systems from the evil consequences of such changes and from all the ailments and disturbances which arise from miasma so plentifully evolved from the soil at this period of the year? Such an antidote—certain in its protective operation and free from everything objectionable in its composition and flavor—has been for twenty years before the world. No instance can be adduced, during that period, in which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has failed as an acclimating medicine, or as a preventive of the bodily ills to which the undefended system is liable in unhealthy localities.

A good appetite, perfect digestion, a vigorous condition of the nervous system, functional regularity, and a pure and active circulation, are the elements of health, and these signal blessings may be secured and perpetuated by the use of this powerful, yet harmless, vegetable tonic. Such is the experience of all who have ever taken it as a safeguard against the diseases which debility, irregularity and a morbid condition of the solids and fluids of the body are sure to invite.

A WHOLESOME STIMULANT THAT IS ABSOLUTETY PURE.

Physicians throughout the world agree as to the necessity for diffusive stimulants in medical practice, but complain, and with good reason, of the impossibility of obtaining them pure. The difficulty here presented would be a serious one indeed, if the class of agents was limited to the adulterated liquors and wines of trade. It vanishes, however, when the absolute purity and extraordinary restorative properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are taken into consideration. As a stimulant the article is absolutely free from everything objectionable; but this is only one of its recommendations. If it were nothing more than an excitant, its effects would be fleeting. It might refresh and revive the system for a few minutes, but could produce no permanent benefit. The stimulating elements of the Bitters is a tonic, not an excitant. The tonic, anti-bilious, depurative and aperient vegetable juices combined in the preparation are the agents that impart vigor and regularity to the weakened and disordered organization, the spirituous catalyptic being chiefly used in diffusing their influence through the system, and otherwise facilitating their operation. Alcohol, even in its purest form, is not so much a medicine as a motive power, by which the specifics of the vegetable kingdom may be brought to bear upon the debilitated and disordered organs that require renovating and regulating; and it is in this way that the pure essence of rye incorporated in Hostetter's bitters increases the efficiency of the purely medical ingredients.

SARATOGA AT HOME.

Why go to Saratoga when you can go to
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets,
You will find
CONGRESS WATER,
KISSINGEN,
BATHORN,
SARATOGA,
VICHY,
BLUE LICK,
and the celebrated
ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER,
on draught at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

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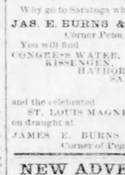
Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,

JEWELER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.



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Hand, Steam and Hydraulic
Hoisting Machines!
Manufactured by
H. J. REEDY & CO.,
128 E. 8th Street,
CINCINNATI.

Dress Goods.

A FULL LINE OF
Striped and Plain Japanese Silks,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Black and Colored Silks, Black Hernanis,
Japanese Cloths and Dolly Varden Chintzes,
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
H. J. LYNCH,
96 MARKET STREET.

JUDSON'S PATENT
Engine Governors & Registers,
PATENT GAUGE COCKS,
A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders.
M. B. COCHRAN,
Dealer in Machinery and Supplies,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
Woodworth Planers a Specialty.

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
Fine Stationery,
Wedding, Visiting,
Party and Business
Card Engraving,
Monograms, Arms,
Illuminating, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1038 CHESTNUT STREET,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
On First Floor will be found a Large and Attractive Stock of
DRESS GOODS,
For Summer Wear, from 12½c up.
CASSIMERES
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Table Linens.
Extra Good Bargains in
TOWELS,
ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.
SUITINGS
CHINTZES,
PERCALES,
LAWNS,
LINENS,
P. K.'S.
Complete Stock of all kinds of
WHITE GOODS
AT THE LOWEST PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
RETAIL.
Specialties for This Week.
BLACK LAMA LACE
Points, Sacques and Jackets,
the most complete assortment, both as to style and quality, ever offered in this city, and at PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
Ladies' Summer Suits,
CHILDRENS' BRAIDED SUITS.
STRAW GOODS,
All the Spring and Summer Shapes of
Hats and Bonnets
for Ladies', Misses and Childrens' Wear now open.
BONNET AND HAT TRIMMINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Parasol, Sun and Rain Umbrellas.
THE TOURIST HANDLE PARASOL
IN ALL QUALITIES.
BLACK LACES,
Chantilly and Guipure,
A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT IN ALL QUALITIES.
Chantilly Laces, Berthas, Barbes, Veils, &c.
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C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
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OFFER
Best Stock in the City
AT
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OPPOSITE WOOD STREET.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
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Manufacturers of all kinds and styles of
Artificial Stone.
Office, 71 FEDERAL STREET;
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PATENTED NOVEMBER 10, 1868.
MILLS & CO.
Manufacture Stone
For Sidewalks, Fire-proof Floors, Building Stone, House Fronts, Belt Course, Sills, Corners, Lintels and Cemetery Work. Also dealers in and importers of CEMENTS and FIRE CLAY. Native Cement, Plaster, White Lime and Sand. SEWER PIPE and CHIMNEY TOPS, &c., constantly on hand. Office and Warerooms—258 LIBERTY STREET.
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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
HUBS.

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Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:
Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
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IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
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BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 25, 1872.

The week closes with financial matters running close in Pittsburgh, the demand for loans exceeding the supply of available funds. To day the discount houses found as much as they could do to accommodate their customers without going outside in quest of paper. That this should be in a time when all the appearances indicate not only sufficiency, but abundance, of money, is something that the most sagacious of our bank directors fail to give a reason for. The large demand made upon the loan markets by railroad companies, city corporations and manufacturers who are extending their works, tends to make money scarce and cause rates of interest to rule high; particularly is this so with railroad companies, who seem to think that they can afford to pay more for money than our merchants and manufacturers, who find it tolerably severe and interfering to a great extent with their profits when they have to borrow at the rates charged by the banks. It is stated by some of our bank men that in order to take care of the wool product, which in a short time will be ready to market, the country banks are drawing much closer on their balances than they usually do. This is another reason for the advance and tightness in money. Those who have money to loan and are waiting for higher rates, may find that they are sharpening the axes that will take ships out of their own trees, as money, being plenty at all other large centres of trade, will quickly flow to this point if it can command a higher price than it does at other places.

The general trade is moderate, save in the provision, oil and tallow line. The demand for these articles is fully up with the supply, and prices tend upward. The unsettled condition in the price of gold has a retarding influence on trade, and makes operators hesitate in either buying or selling.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 25, 1872.

ASHES—Soda Ash is quoted at 4@5 for common; refined, 5¾@6; nitrate, 5 to 5¾; pots, 10; pearls, 11.

APPLES—Small sales of green Apples at from $4 to $6 per bbl. according to quality—market very dull.

BEANS—Scarce and in demand but unchanged; $2.50 to $3.25 per bushel, as to quality.

BUTTER—With continued liberal receipts, and no improvement in the demand, prices are weak and drooping; we now quote at 15 to 20 for fair to prime solid packed, and 22 to 23 for prime to choice roll.

BROOM CORN—Continues very dull, but dealers anticipate an increased demand soon; prices nominally unchanged, 5 to 8 cents per lb., according to quality.

CHEESE—Is in good supply, but unchanged; Dairy, 11@12 cts; Factory, 13¼@14; Goshen, 14@14½.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; 19½ to 20, by the car load, and 2 to 3 cts additional for smaller lots.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders, 4½ to 5; Clear Sides, 6 to 6½; Hams, 8 to 9. Country Lard, 7 to 8 cts, according to quality and condition.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5.50 per case.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches (3 lb cans) $6.60 to $7 per case; Tomatoes $4.50@5; Corn, $5.50@ 7.00, according to quality and brand.

CIDER—Is selling at $10 per barrel for $5 cents; dealers generally are asking 15, but we still hear of some sales at 14, indicating that notwithstanding prices are higher, the market is not very strong at the advance.

FEATHERS—We continue to quote at 78 to 80 cents for No. 1, in round lots, and 5 to 7cts additional in a jobbing way. Mixed stocks 40 to 60 cents, as to quality.

FLOUR—We can report a fair local trade at former quotations; $8.75 to $9.25 for fair to choice Spring wheat, and $9.50 to $10 for red Winter wheat. New York is still reported dull, and Chicago, Cincinnati, and some other of the leading western markets, have commenced to to respond. Rye Flour unchanged at $6, in a jobbing way.

GRAIN—The grain market, as noted in our last report, is easier, and we hear of instances where slight concessions have been tendered in order to effect sales; as yet, however, there has been no general or material decline in prices. The inquiry for Wheat has fallen very perceptibly within the past week, and prices are off 10 to 12 cts per bushel; we now quote at $2 to $2.05 for red winter, and $2.10 to $2.15 for white. Spring Wheat is reported very dull, as the mills generally have discarded it, for the present at least. Oats also reported easier, and we now quote at 53 to 55 cts for mixed to white; the demand has fallen off materially within the past few days. There is no change in Shelled Corn, but the feeling, present and prospective, is weaker; we continue to quote at 68 to 70 for mixed to prime yellow. Rye is quiet with but little arriving and offering. Prices are unchanged; $1 to $1.05. The Barley season is over, and, in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

GROCERIES—The market is moderately active to such an extent so as to equal the best of the year; it is probable, however, that trade will be light for the next five or six weeks, or, until after harvest, as country orders are usually very slim during this particular time.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13 ; A Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11⅝; C Yellow and Circle C, 11¼. These quotations are for straight brands.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25@25½; Prime, 24 @24½; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, in lower grades.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¾; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¼. Choice Porto Rico, 10½; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 80; Prime, 75; Good, 70; Fair, 65.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 70; White Honey, 60; Havemeyer & Elder's, 60@62; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¼@9.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 25; Nutmegs, $1.25.

HAY.—Is steady but quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote baled at $28 to $32 per ton, according to quality. Receipts continue light, but the supply is fully up to the demand.

OILS.—No. 1 extra lard oil is quoted, in a jobbing way, at 78@80 and No. 2 at 60 to 62.

POTATOES.—Commission men all agree in reporting a very dull market, and they are all anxious to close out, and, in consequence, are working off the stock as best they can; we continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at 60 to 70 cts per bushel, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

POULTRY.—Live Chickens may be quoted at 75 to 85 cts per pair, by the coop.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 8¼@8cts per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6¼ cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 8¼ cts; clear sides, 8¾cts; clear, 9cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10¼@ 11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 12; do, canvased, 12¼. Lard; in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 11¾; in buckets, 11¾. Mess Pork, $15. Prime Mess, $14. Plain sausage, 10.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT.—Is still quoted at $1.85 per bbl by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—The jobbing trade in Clover and Timothy Seeds is over. Flaxseed is in demand at $1.90 to $1.95.

TALLOW.—Rendered 7¾ to 8 cts.

WHISKY.—Highwines unchanged; sales, in a jobbing way, at 92 cts.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, May 25, 1872.

	THIS WEEK.	LAST WEEK.
Cattle	450 cars.	453 cars.
Hogs	295 "	484 "
Sheep	20 "	63 "
Mules	2 "	18 "
Horses	4 "	47 "
Total	776	711

CATTLE.

Trade, from Tuesday up until Thursday, as noted in our last report, was quite active, unusually so; everything offered met with ready sale, and, in some instances, better prices were realized; since then, however, under the influence of unfavorable advices from the east, present as well as prospective, the market reacted and closes flat with a drooping tendency. As the shipments were through about the same as dealers anticipated—a hard market in New York on Monday, and, if so, business will no doubt drag next week, and, in all probability, shippers will ask for a reduction in prices; this is the situation, at this writing, as given by those who are posted in the business, and the probability is that the apprehensions above referred to will be realized. It is really astonishing how quick the cattle market commenced declining on Wednesday and Thursday trade was remarkably brisk, and, as already noted, the supply was not equal to the demand; since then it has been as dead, to use a common expression, as ever was seen, and the outlook for the coming week, looked very promising then, while to-day, it looks, as already noted, discouraging.

Prime to extra 1,300 to 1,400 steers may be fairly quoted at 6¾ to 7 cts, and good 1,100 to 1,200 averages at 6 to 6¾; as noted in our last report, there has been an increased demand for medium to good cattle within the past week, and, in consequence, these grades have sold more readily and at relatively better prices than the better grades. Common Cattle, however, are dull and have to be sold at very common prices. There has been but little done in stockers for two or three weeks, and the season may be considered about over; we continue to quote at 4½ to 5¼ for common to prime averaging from 800 to 1,000 lbs. Following embraces most of the sales since our report of Thursday:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hazlewood & B. sold:					
58	76,840	6 75	17	20,350	6 75
64	79,580	6 65	3	3,650	6 90
Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:					
16	16,290	5 90	82	102,330	6 55
17	20,290	6 30	19	19,750	6 30
51	62,560	6 55	18	18,480	6 20
18	18,480	6 20	2	2,170	6 00
Saddler, Havens & Co. sold:					
16	18,320	5 40	7	8,660	6 75
34	43,270	6 55	16	18,020	6 70
3	3,860	6 90	7	7,830	6 60
Smith Watson & R. sold:					
33	42,000	6 75	17	22,450	6 40
Holmes L. & Co., sold:					
12	11,100	5 37	33	38,200	6 45
16	19,020	6 70	31	38,710	6 75
16	19,760	6 60	31	38,729	6 65

SHEEP.

The sheep market was quite active during the first part of the week, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, all that offered met with a ready sale, and that, too, at full prices; subsequently, however, it having been discovered that the "rush" was larger than usual, together with unfavorable advices from the east, trade was sluggish, and prices dropped fully 25 cents per cwt, some dealers made the decline 50 cts. As will be seen, the arrivals for the week ending to-day, footed up 95 cars, against 65 cars last week, and it should be borne in mind, that nearly all of these were placed on the market, and, in addition, that the arrivals during the latter part of the week were much larger than usual, therefore unexpected. We are cognizant of several lots having been sent on east in first hands, the owners refusing to make the necessary concessions in order to effect sales, and this accounts for the fact that the pens were pretty well cleared to-day. The quality of the offerings was better than usual, consisting mainly of the better grades, and there is but little inquiry for any other kind. Prime 95 to 100 lb. sheep, that sold early at 6¼ to 6¾ early in the week, cannot be quoted above 6¼ to 6½, and there was just about this difference on all the various grades.

Following embraces most of the sales during the past three days:

Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold:					
92	7,831	6 15	212	18,120	6 12
208	18,870	6 45	161	14,690	6 15
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
211	16,600	6 35	161	14,460	6 35
107	per head	$2 20	30	2,490	6 25
Sadler, Havens & Co:					
33	2,960	5 25	75	5,920	6 25
101	8,039	6 25	185	17,120	5 75
15	per head	$3 00	216	20,350	6 75
Smith, W & B sold:					
70	6,100	6 20	191	17,210	6 50
J. D. Ulery, sold:					
262	17,200	6 30	13	1,960	7 50
Holmes, Lafferty & Co, sold:					
102	8,580	6 40	235	18,680	6 30
220	19,370	6 35	203	15,260	5 15
220	18,060	6 25	211	18,640	6 25
221	17,940	6 50	165	15,560	6 50

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock has been exceedingly dull all the week, and prices as compared with last Saturday, are off from 50 to 75 cts per cwt. There were several causes for this. The most prominent of which, were, 1st: an increased supply, and, 2nd, a diminished demand; hogs are lower to-day than they have been for several months, and some dealers are inclined to the belief that the bottom has not yet been touched. Philadelphia hogs which, this day week, were scarce and steady at 5 cents, cannot be quoted above 4½ cts. to-day; and Yorkers, which at the same time brought $4.80 to 5 cts., were selling yesterday and to-day at 4 to 4¼. With such a heavy and unexpected decline, sellers generally must have lost a good deal of money this week, but stock dealers are used to that.

Hazlewood & B., sold					
116	22,760	4 50	132	24,750	4 15
44	9,620	4 15	67	13,890	4 50
116	16,690	4 15	120	19,890	4 50
117	22,350	4 23	93	21,630	4 55
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
50	12,730	4 50	17	4,020	4 30
45	9,740	4 50	30	7,440	4 50
236	43,970	4 15	120	19,890	4 50
43	10,920	4 40	115	21,150	4 20
Smith, W & B sold:					
52	10,420	4 15	97	20,430	4 20
54	11,660	4 37	21	4,400	4 15
60	11,080	4 15	27	6,600	4 80
J. D. Ulery sold:					
60	10,850	4 20	31	6,770	4 15
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
160	24,850	4 15	59	11,920	4 15
43	11,030	4 65	23	4,260	4 15
66	12,140	4 12	15	3,770	4 56
49	10,740	4 55	30	22,370	4 50
204	49,380	4 50	345	65,890	4 20
177	28,010	4 50	88	26,580	4 20
114	22,790	4 20	50	9,320	4 15
24	5,950	4 15	503	93,160	4 60
76	21,960	4 50	83	20,145	4 15
76	14,350	4 15	88	22,750	4 45
110	23,670	4 15	9	2,300	4 15

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 25, 1872.

Trade in petroleum has been exceedingly dull this week, and prices for crude and refined, as compared with last week, are lower. Crude—at Parker,—which last week brought $4.05 per bbl., sold to-day at $3.97½, and, furthermore, the tendency, judging from present indications, is still downward. Refined, continues dull and and weak, and to-day there were no established quotations. Yesterday, May was quoted at 23¼; June, 23½; and July, 24. The receipts of crude, and shipments of refined were unusually large this week, but it should be borne in mind that nearly all of this oil was bought and sold sometime since, and is now being delivered on former contracts.

There is a fair demand for oil barrels, and as the supply is comparatively light, and the arrivals light, prices are well sustained; we continue to quote, by make at $1.90, and country make at $1.80.

Receipts crude this week, 27,770 barrels; last week, 29,306; January 1st to date, 390,293; same time last year, 372,353; exports refined this week, 13,645; last week, 14,568; January 1st to date, 198,634; same time last year, 189,256.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Peerless O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	514
American O W, acct. W. Stewart	1,536
Cosmos O W, acct. H. McKelvy	462
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell	240
American O W, acct. E S Duncan	690
Citizens' O W, acct. Duncan	628
Vesta O W, account Fisher Bros	906
Citizen's O W, acct. L. F. Tack	924
Sterling O W, Thos. King	302
Fairview O W, acct. P Hutchinson & Bros	154
Fairview O W, acct. T. P. Miller	230
Total	6,308

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK.—The *Shipping List* says: The market is scarcely so strong for Foreign. Holders have shown more disposition to sell (except-ing those who have very light stocks), but the inquiry has been light, buyers preferring to wait until the new clip Domestic comes in, which is nearly due. South American is offered freely at rather easier prices. The sales this week is about 5,000 bales. Australian has been in better demand than for some time past—about 500,000 lbs sold at Boston at 62@64 cts. Domestic is without change; stocks are of very light, and the new clip will not come forward to any extent for some time yet. Fleeces are held at from 15 to 20 per cent. higher than last year, with moderate supplies only to come here. Texas arrives slowly, and is held at about 52½@55 cts. we note sales of 10,000 lbs scoured Fleece at 92½ cts; 1,000 lbs new unwashed medium, 58; 46,000 lbs super Pulled, 70@85; 8,500 lbs do, 82½@85 for choice, 4,000 lbs do, 64@75 cents; Texas, 47@48; 1,000 @53; a few thousand lbs Western do, 37½; 2,000 lbs scoured California, $1.15@1.17; 20,000 lbs Fall clip do, 35; some Georgia, 55@57½; small lots tub washed, 55@57½; 70,000 lbs Ohio fine delaine, 45 cents for X and XX; 2,000 lbs fine do, 16,000 lbs No. 1 Pulled, 30,000 lbs Fall clip California, 8,000 lbs scoured medium, and 7,000 lbs Lake, on private terms.

BOSTON.—The *Shipping List* says:—The market remains as noticed at the close of last week. Manufacturers continue to purchase as wanted, and there is very little life to the trade, but at the comparative low prices now ruling stocks are held firm. The small lots of Domestic selling continue to range from 70 to 80 cents for Fleece, and from 62½ to 85 for super pulled. Pulled, and the higher grades prior for the best lots. With but very little Domestic on the market that is desirable, manufacturers continue to operate principally in Foreign, and the sales have been at 60@62 cts. for Cape and Buenos Ayres, 61@67 for Cape, and 50@52½ for Montevideo.

PHILADELPHIA.—There is very little doing and prices favor buyers. The sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, super Saxony fleece at 82@83c; full blood merino fleece at 82@ 83c; three-quarter blood merino fleece, 80@82c; common fleeces, 75@78c; tub-washed, choice selected, three-eighth blood, 75@77c; well washed, 83@84c; fair ordinary, 80@81c; low or burry, 76@78c. Domestic pulled, city merino, 75@78c; city super, 76@80c; western, 68@73c. California, fine, full clip, 74@76c; medium, full clip, 40@43c; burry, fall clip, 30@33c. Colorado and New Mexican, fine and medium, choice selected, 48@52c; fine and medium, washed, 45@50c; common, 38@42c. Texas, fine selected, free from burrs, 44@45c; medium selected, free from burrs, 42@45c; low, 38@40c.—*Gazette.*

Iron Market.

NEW YORK.—The market for Scotch Pig is in a very unsettled condition. The recent large arrivals and reluctance of buyers to meet the views of holders, and the depressed feeling in Iron manufactures, occasioned by strikes, makes it difficult to give reliable prices. Our quotations can scarcely be called firm, but holders show no disposition to sell at anything less than $47,50 to $50—as to brands. The only sale we hear of is 500 tons Eglinton at Philadelphia, on private terms. In American the market is without much change. There is nothing or little offering, and, as there is no overstock, deliveries are all made with difficulty. We quote a very firm market at $50 to $52 for No. 1, $49 to $50 for No. 2, and $46 to $47 for Gray Forge—100 tons No. 1 X Allentown sold on private terms. Scrap is dull, and the only sale we hear of is 100 tons, on terms not made public. New Rails are a little firmer, with sales of 1,000 tons English, to arrive, at $73,25 gold. Old Rails are in fair demand; 500 tons, delivered at Pittsburgh, were sold at $35, and 1,000 tons to arrive here, 1,000 do. to arrive at Philadelphia, and 200 do. at Baltimore on private terms. There is a very strong feeling for Bar, the impression among the trade generally that prices will advance, rather than decline. The English market is much excited, Bar having advanced to £13 10s, (10s higher) and Sheets to £17, with still an upward tendency.

PHILADELPHIA.—Pig Iron is less active. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $48 to $50; No. 2 at $48 to $49; Gray forge at $45 to $46; Scotch Pig at $46 to $47, and mottled at $40 to $44 per ton. Old rails sell for shipment at $52 per ton, and nails at 56.65 per keg.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 25—2 P. M.—Consols: money, 93⅝; account, 93⅝@93⅞ for '62, 90¾@ do '65, 91¼; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s 89.

FRANKFORT, May 25.—5-20's '62, 96⅝.

PARIS, May 25.—Rentes 55f 22c.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—Cotton firm; middling uplands 11¼d. Breadstuffs firm: Corn 29s. Red winter wheat 12s 8d. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Cheese 60s. Mess pork 69s 6d.

New York,

NEW YORK, May 25.—Cotton less active, but higher; middling upland 25¾c. Flour: quiet and unchanged in every respect; superfine Western and State $6,40@7,00; common to good $7,45@8,00; extra St. Louis $9@13,25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky active; buyers at 92c; sellers 94c. Wheat higher; spring No. 1 $1,77@1,79; winter red western $1,90@2,00; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,80. Barley unchanged. Corn: western mixed 74@74¾c; good to prime yellow western 74¼@75c; white 83c. Oats in moderate demand; western 58@59c; ohio 59@ 61c. Eggs firmly held; western 14@15½c. Hay quiet; shipping at $1,70@1,75. Hops firmly held at 25@36c for 1871, and 10@30c for 1872. Leather in moderate demand at 28@30c; Orinoco 27@28c. Wool quiet; extra pulled 75@76c; superfine 70@85c; tubbed 77½c. Coffee dull; Rio 15@15½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8¾@9¼c; Cuba 9@9¼c. Molasses unchanged. Crude petroleum 13¼c; refined 23½c. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $15,65. Bacon, beef and cut meat unchanged. Middles steady; long clear 8¼@8¾c. Lard firmer; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@9¾c; kettle 9¼c. Butter and cheese quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, May 24.—Cattle: receipts 186, make the supply for the week 10,370, or 610 cars, against 458 last week. The market closed firm, with an upward tendency. There were very few purchasers at the yards to-day, and sales were confined principally to the local trade. Only 25 or 30 car loads in yards, and only 3 car loads on the market; owners, on account of an advance in the west and a proposed increase of freights, have concluded to hold for a better market next week; sales of 77 Illinois steers, 1,090 to 1,309 lbs., $6,00 to $6,40. Sheep. Receipts 12,000, making the supply for the week 8,800 against 6,800 last week. Market firm at from $6,00 to $7,37½c, and everything sold; sales of clipped Ohio, 82 to 93 lbs, at $6,25@7,20. Hogs: Receipts 2,500, making the supply for the week 11,400, against 10,000 last week. Market dull and drooping; prices range from $4,35 to $4,45; only 6 car loads in yards, and only one offering; no sales worth noticing.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 22¼c. Flour firm; family $8,75@9,00. Wheat steady; red $1,08@2,03. Corn firm and unchanged; held at 52c. Rye firm at $1,05@1,05. Oats in fair demand at 44 @47c. Groceries unchanged. Linseed Oil steady at 90@92c. Lard Oil steady at 75@75c. Eggs active at 16c. Butter declining; held at 18@22. Pork: mess quiet and unchanged; regular held at $15. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam 8⅝@8⅝c; kettle 8¾c. Bulk Meats: nothing done; shoulders 4¼c; sides 6¼, 6¾@ 6¾c. Bacon firm. Middles active; sides 7¼@ 7¾c. Hogs firm at $3,80@4,25; receipts 1,500 head. Whisky firm at 86c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—Tobacco very active for all grades; sales of 200 hogsheads. Bagging quiet and firm at 17@17½c. Cotton active and advanced; middling 24½c. Flour: small sales of extra family at $7,25. Wheat firm at $2,05@ 2,10 for choice and red amber. Corn: 67@68c for sacked. Oats steady at 50c for sacked. Rye firm at $1,07. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $12,75. Bacon in fair demand at 7@7¾@7½c. Bulk shoulders 4½c; sides: clear rib 6¼c; clear 6¾c. Hams: sugar cured 11¾@12c. Lard 9@ 10c. Whisky 84c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat declined; No. 2 spring $1,52¼@1,52¾ spot; $1,53 seller June. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 46¾c spot; 47¾@48c seller July; rejected 44¾ @44½c; yellow 47¼c. Oats steady; No. 1 40¾@ 41¼c for rejected and fresh. Rye: No. 2 82c. Barley dull; No. 2 fall 50c. Pork active but lower at $12,50@12,60 spot and seller June; $12,75@12,80 seller July. Lard dull at 8¾c for summer prepared. Bulk meats quiet. Bacon unchanged. Hogs firm at $3,75@4,00.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—Cotton strong; sales 1,500 bales good ordinary at 21¾c; low middlings 23½c; middlings 23¾c; receipts 267; exports: to New York 1,837; to Liverpool 4,832; to Barcelona 59; stock 63,858.

CHARLESTON, May 25.—Cotton strong; middlings 23¾@24c; receipts 243; exports coastwise 190; sales, 400; stock 9,002.

GALVESTON, May 25.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 20¼@20½c; receipts 53 bales; sales 104; stock 5,534; weekly receipts 342; exports coastwise 615; sales 1,534.

SAVANNAH, May 25.—Cotton market firm; middlings 23c; receipts 316 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,000; coastwise 525; sales 125; stock 8,690.

MOBILE, May 25.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 23½c; receipts 86; sales 250; stock 1,306.

NASHVILLE, May 25.—Cotton active and advanced; low middlings 23c.

MEMPHIS, May 25.—Cotton steady; low middlings 24¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; extra white Michigan $2,08; amber Michigan $1,91@1,91¼; No. 2, $1,87. Corn firm; high mixed 51½@54¾c; low mixed 54@ 54¼c; yellow, 55c; Michigan, 54c; white, 59c. Oats steady: No. 1, 47¼c; No. 2, 45¾c; Michigan 46¼@46¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Flour firm; superfine $6,00@6,75. Wheat dull; red $1,10; amber $2,20. Rye $1,10. Corn steady; yellow 72c; mixed western 79½c. Oats firm; white 58½@ 60c; mixed 56@57c. Crude petroleum 17@ 17¼c; refined 23½c. Whisky 90½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—Flour weak and 25c. lower. Wheat dull and declined: No. 1 red winter, $1,93; No. 2 held $1,85. Corn dull and lower at 57c. Oats dull and drooping; white 45c; mixed 46c. Refined petroleum steady and firm, and held at 19½@20c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady, and 1@2c better; extra $2,06; No. 1 $2,05. Corn firm at 54c. Oats steady at 46c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, May 25.—15 bbls flour, Atwell & Lee; 30 o bbls, Howard & Bro; 1 car stone, J. Evans; 82 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 91 sks rye, W J Meek; lot metal, Hall & Spear; 50 bxs to mdse, A P Smith & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 21 sks rags, McCracken & Bro; 1 car lumber, Mellon Bros; 70 bxs cheese, Arbuckles & Co; 25 do do, J Wilson & Co; 25 do do, S P Shriver & Co; 270 do do, N J Brasier; 125 sks rags, Rhoads & Co; 100 bgs oats, J Graham; 118 bxs cheese, T C Jenkins; 1 car hoops, Dilworth, P & Co; 1 do steel, J Metcalf; 20 bbls 1 oil, J Kellogg & Co; 10 do do, W B Hays; 10 bxs sausage, J A Graff; 1 car hay, Courtney, G & Co; 2 do rye, W J Meek; 2 do s iron, Mahoney & L; 5 do wheat, Marshall, A & Co; 6 do do, J Rhodes; 5 do rye, W J Meek.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, May 25.—20 cars coal, Coleman, R & Co; 40 do do, Armstrong, D. & Co; 61 do do, Kier & F; 58 marble slabs, J Davidson; 11 bdls grain bags, Schoonover & Co; 3 cars oats, J Graham; 118 bxs cheese, T C Jenkins; 1 car hoops, Dilworth, P & Co; 1 do steel, J Metcalf; 20 bbls 1 oil, J Kellogg & Co; 10 do do, W B Hays; 10 bxs sausage, J A Graff; 1 car hay, Courtney, G & Co; 2 do rye, W J Meek; 2 do s iron, Mahoney & L; 5 do wheat, Marshall, A & Co; 6 do do, J Rhodes; 5 do rye, W J Meek.

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PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, May 25.—8 bbls sugar, A Kirkpatrick; 10 tres hams W in Hasiage; 3 bbls d beef, H Riddle, Son & Co; 40 kgs 1 beef, R Schmidt; car eats, M F Herron; 17 bbls potatoes, 9 bgs do, Voigt, M & Co; 2 cars hay, O H Allerton; 50 bbls flour, 200 sks flour, Seghenzer & V; 1 car corn, J Wardner; 6 bbls sugar, 15 bxs tobacco, 2 cars oats, A Kirkpatrick; 10 bbls whisky, Dillenger & S 2 tres sausage, W B Hays & S; 10 do hams, McIntyre & B; 30 tons p iron, J W Porter.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 24.—6 cars mdse, Adams Express; 1 do p lumber, W H Devore; 1 do do, Slack & S; 1 do do, Hill, P & Co; 1 do do, W W Rigdon & Co; 1 do wheat, S B Floyd & Co; 1 do pipe, Mills & Co; 2 bbls flour, Schoonover & V; 1 do do, 2 do potatoes, 41 sks e corn, F Duff & Son; 7 bdls slats, J Hammond & S; 9 bbls eggs, 9 bxs do, J J Pettitt & Co; 14 bbls eggs, Head, C & Co; 5 cars o bbls, D Bower; 1 do do, C A Wormcastle; lot furniture, H Berger.

RIVER PACKETS.
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FOR EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The fine steamer BRILL, M. A. COX ..... Commander.
Will leave as announced on first water. No freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The New and Light Draught passenger steamer WEST VIRGINIA, PETER DONALDSON ..... Commander. Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate points. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
For further particulars inquire of S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

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SUGAR.
New crop good and prime New Orleans Sugar,
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apl3:p43

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No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.
no14-h29

L. J. BLANCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer

HOME NEWS.

Election of Councilman.

An election for a member of Common Council, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of T. Fletcher Grubbs, took place in the Second ward, Allegheny, on last Saturday. Mr. William Ackley was elected over two opponents. The vote was as follows: William Ackley, 227; James Wilson, 166; Reuben Ferguson, 68.

Temperance Meeting in Fourth Ward, Allegheny.

A Temperance meeting will be held at the First Methodist Church, Union avenue, this Monday evening at 7½ o'clock for the purpose of organizing an Auxiliary Society of the A. C. T. A. Rev. J. W. McKeever and others will address the meeting. All interested in the cause are requested to be present.

The School Book Matter.

A meeting of the School Board of the Mount Albion Sub-district, Eighteenth ward, was held on Saturday night. A series of resolutions endorsing the action of the Central Board of Education were passed.

The Twenty-first ward School Board also held a meeting. A teacher was elected for the school. No action was taken upon the course of Mr. Kehew, the delegate to the Central Board from that ward.

I. O. O. F.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania closed its deliberations at noon Friday, in Philadelphia, after transacting business of a general character, and deciding to hold the next annual meeting at Wilkesbarre. Immediately upon the adjournment of the Grand Lodge, the Representatives were paid their mileage, and departed by the first trains on their return to the various portions of the vast jurisdiction. The session was a very agreeable one, at which considerable business was transacted and the best of feeling displayed.

The Port Perry Bridge.

On Friday the officers of the Charleston and West Virginia R. R., accompanied by General Moorhead, visited Port Perry and made an examination of the contemplated site of the R. R. bridge across the Monongahela at that point. We understand the route was somewhat changed and that the engineers are instructed to run a new line to strike the river close to the office of McClosky & Co. The track will be some twenty-two feet above the Connellsville R. R., and the situation requires a tunnel to be built through the hill, a distance of some 700 feet.

Third U. P. Church.

We are pleased to announce that the Rev. Mr. Frazier, the pastor elect, has arrived and yesterday commenced his labors in the above church, and was greeted by a large congregation. We predict for him a bright future in his new field. Mr. Frazier is a young man, an able and eloquent speaker, and when he gets thoroughly at his work will soon build up the waste places in this part of Zion. We know many of our readers missed a rare treat in not hearing him, and we would advise all not to neglect the opportunity of hearing him next Sabbath. As a pulpit orator he is very attractive.

On Fire.

The large distillery of Joseph S. Finch & Co., situated on the corner of Second and Chestnut streets, South Pittsburgh, was discovered by the watchman about eleven o'clock Saturday night to be on fire. For a time it looked as though the entire establishment would be consumed, but through the efforts of the citizens the fire was extinguished before it had gained much headway. The Fire Department of the South Side arrived on the ground but did not throw any water. We did not learn how the fire originated or the loss, but presume it will not exceed a few hundred dollars.

Literary Exhibition.

A free entertainment given by the Lea Literary of the Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church was largely attended. The performances were very creditable, being composed of declamations, essays, orations and a debate. The subject of the debate was the familiar, nevertheless important one of, Is free trade a benefit to this country. Mr. Wilson having the affirmative, and D. G. Baker and M. E. Keller, and the negative ably sustained by W. P. Stevenson and John A. Fox. The musical part was in able hands and well rendered and the exhibition passed off pleasantly and profitably to the audience.

The Wounded Robber.

Detective Cupples, who has been investigating the case of Woodlin, the burglar who was shot in Lawrenceville last Friday, discovered his trunk on Saturday at a hotel in this city. The trunk was taken to the Mayor's office and opened. Among other things was found a large quantity of tape, pocket handkerchiefs, men's gaiters and various assortment of miscellaneous goods. Woodlin it is said has been selling men's gaiters in the city at one dollar per pair, a great deal less than their real value.

The wounded man is still living, and the opinion at the hospital yesterday seemed to be that he was some better. The wound, however, is of a very serious nature, and the result is very doubtful.

Opening of City Hall.

At six o'clock this morning the exercises of the formal opening of City Hall will be commenced by ringing from the big bell the numbers, 1, 7, 5, 8, the year of the evacuation of Fort Duquesne by the French; at nine o'clock, 1, 7, 6, 4, the date of the building of Fort Pitt; at noon, 1, 7, 7, 6, a date that is scarcely necessary to explain to an "American citizen;" and then the bell, 1, 8, 7, 2, that Pittsburgh became a city; at six P. M., 1, 8, 7, 2, a time perhaps more interesting to the public than any date of great historical events. These dates, however, represent gigantic strides which the city has made from its first to its present size. It is remarked, that point where the rivers meet presented great advantages as the location for a town, until the present date when we have a city of which every Pittsburgher may justly feel proud.

To the Ladies.

The Grand Army of the Republic, through their committee, make the following request to the ladies of Pittsburgh, with which we have no doubt they will readily comply:

To the Ladies of Pittsburgh:

On Thursday, Memorial Day, the ceremonies of decorating the graves of the dead soldiers buried in Allegheny cemetery will be performed under the auspices of Post 3 and 117, Grand Army of the Republic. You are respectfully solicited to furnish flowers and evergreens for the occasion, and to assist in the ceremonies at the cemetery. Donations of flowers should be left at G. A. R. Hall, Fourth avenue, or at Brown's hall, East Liberty, Wednesday, May 29, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock P. M.

J. H. GRAY,
JACOB DAVIS,
Committee on Publication.

Almost a Riot.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, considerable excitement was created in the neighborhood of the Union Depot by a determined fight between a number of white men and a crowd of colored men. The trouble was originated by one of the negroes insulting a little girl. Some young white lads who were standing by, becoming highly excited, commenced an assault upon the colored offender. He was soon joined by several other members of his race and the other side was also reinforced by large numbers. Stones began to fly around very lively and a pitched battle commenced. The superior number of the whites soon told, however, and the negroes were chased off the field of action. One of the colored men was badly hurt by being struck in the back by a huge boulder. Although the fight lasted some minutes and at one time likely to assume the proportions of a riot, no arrests were made.

Fatal Accident.

A boy named James Wilson was crushed to death on last Saturday between two cars. He was stealing a ride, it is said, on the Cleveland express train, standing between two cars. When near the Penitentiary, the express train, in rounding a curve, collided with a freight train which was standing upon the track. A few moments after the collision the body of Wilson was discovered in a terribly mangled condition. The Coroner was notified immediately and proceeded at once to hold an inquest upon the remains; but as no witnesses of the accident were present the inquest was postponed until four o'clock this afternoon.

The deceased was about fourteen years of age and resided on Federal street, near Drumnond street, Allegheny. It is stated that the freight train was standing upon the track and the conductor had neglected to send a flag on the back track to warn the approaching trains.

Fire in Allegheny.

About half-past two o'clock yesterday morning flames were seen issuing from a two-story frame building, on Walker street, between Rebecca street and South avenue, Allegheny, occupied by Oscar F. Lamm & Co., spoke and hub manufacturers. An alarm was struck from box 15, and although the department was very prompt, the flames had gained considerable headway by the time it arrived. It soon became evident that it was impossible to save the building and the attention of the firemen was turned to the adjoining buildings. During the fire, Patrick Spears, fireman of the Good Will Company, attempted to drive a hose carriage past the burning building. The horse became frightened and ran directly towards the flames. He was soon checked but not before the horse and the driver's hands were pretty badly burned.

The building was entirely destroyed, the loss being about $2,500, on which there is no insurance. The origin of the fire is not known, though it is thought to be the work of an incendiary, as there was no fire in the building at the time. Messrs. Oscar F. Lamm & Co., the proprietors, have a sufficient stock on hand to supply customers until their works are again in full operation, which will be but about eight days.

Gentlemen who desire to improve the present glorious weather for indulging in the pleasures of driving should provide themselves with a neat turnout. The prettiest in the market is the new style wagon, "Belle of the Road," which is especially manufactured by the firm of C. J. West & Co. This firm also has on hand a full line of carriages, buggies, barouches, &c., &c., which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

We desire to call our readers' attention to the elegant assortment of Gents and Ladies Gold Watches and Optical Chains just arrived at Geo. W. Diggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue. Give him a call and be convinced.

POLITICAL.

The Primary Meetings—List of Delegates—Heap of Trouble in the Banner Ward.

So far as we can learn there was no trouble at any of the Republican primary meetings, on Saturday, save and except *those* of the Second ward, Pittsburgh—we use plurality because there were two places opened for voting purposes in that ring ridden district. For a long time past, trouble has been brewing there among Republicans. The rank and file have felt that they were outraged by a small tea party of self-loving politicians whose only power rests in their ability to do dishonest and dishonorable things; whose strength amounts to a cipher in reality, in the ward, but is something in the ring that has set itself up to rule the people with the tyranny of a despicable despots. The particular cause for the difficulty that made things unpleasant in this latterly very rebellious district on Saturday, against Blackerook and Dolly Varden politicians of less brains than brass and stupidity, was in sum and substance as follows: According to the call of the county Executive Committee the citizens of the ward met together, to the number of perhaps fifty, at three o'clock, P. M., promptly in the yard of the school house. Mr. McCormick, being a candidate, with becoming good grace declined serving in his place as an inspector of the election and the assembled citizens, with only two dissenting voices, elected Mr. T. P. Houston to fill the vacancy. The judge, Mr. Thomas Bigiow,, one of the several nephews of Thomas Steel, Esq., objected to the *people's* selection, and retired into the room where the election was in progress and locked the door after him, refusing to admit this chosen associate who was openly elected and perhaps more entitled to the seat on the Board than himself—if honesty makes right in politics. The pressure became great and despite, the appearance of several of Dolly and Blackmore's police, who seemed to have had the cue of trouble in advance, the people, aided by constable Hyer demanded and obtained an admittance for Mr. Houston, who at once required most imperative by that all inside should be sworn to honesty. After stout resistance he carried his point and the solemn oath was taken by all, save a Mr. Dilworth, who on conscientious grounds refused to take it and retired (to come back again to officiate at Bigelow's window.) Mr. Edward Hauch was called in to take his place and was sworn. The window was then thrown open and a heap of trouble followed. Somebody, sworn or unsworn, we should not like to say, had succeeded before ten votes could have been possibly polled in cramming the hat half full of ballots. This procedure raised a discussion in the board, the window was closed, high words exchanged and outside interference came in. Mr. Bigelow in view of the circumstances planted himself against the window and turning his back towards the assembled voters ordered that no election could be held there, *unless these votes were counted!* Perhaps he was right. Ordinary people who know little about accumulated wisdom and ring jurisprudence have no good reason to dissent from the rulings of the *strong family* of the ward, and should rest easy on all insults. Well to make a long story short, two windows were opened and at the Houston side (opened first) there were 278 votes polled; at Bigelow's window just about one third of that number were received. At the first place the officers presiding were sworn and we believe they regarded the solemn sanctity of an oath. At the Bigelow place at the close the votes were *instantly gathered up and carried away* (to the Lincoln Club rooms it is said) to be ounted (?) They were counted. Oh, yes.

In speaking of the contest the *Leader* of yesterday said:

According to the rule laid down by the chairman of the County Executive Committee, Houston has the inside track beyond a question. His official for the primaries contains the following:

The primary election shall be held, as far as practical, by the Republican members of the election boards in the different districts, and, where the Republican members are in the minority of the regular board, the voters present are authorized to select enough additional Republicans to complete the board.

So much for the ring rascalism in the Second ward. The people of the district there are sick and tired of the small clique of fizzles who have been running matters to suit themselves for some time past, and are ripe for an open bolt at every primary meeting were dishonesty is unmasked. The ward is rapidly losing ground as a Republican stronghold, and we tell the self-styled politicians who have manipulated affairs for the party, their days of glory are about at an end. Dishonesty may do for an hour; it is not a lasting thing of pleasure. In the long run it pays neither in business nor politics. The very best Republicans of the second ward demand a reform. They will tell some people what they are going to do about it at the next general ward election. Mark it.

Convention No. 1—Legislative and Consitutional.

CITY—FIRST DISTRICT.

First ward—Wm. Diehl, for McCormick.
Second ward—R. B. Parkinson, for McCormick; Milliken, for Taylor, (contested).
Third ward—S. P. Fulton, for McCormick.
Fourth ward—W. W. Thompson, for McCormick.
Fifth ward—A. G. Neeper, for McCormick.
Sixth ward—J. Richards, for Taylor.
Seventh ward—J. Bonebreak, not instructed.
Eighth ward—S. Kilgore, for Taylor.
Ninth ward—J. H. McElroy, for Taylor.
Fourteenth ward—John Fleming, for McCormick.
Eighteenth ward—David Kirk.
South Pittsburgh—Shergo, not instructed.

In the Second district, it is stated, all the delegates elected are instructed for Wainwright.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—James Bradley, not instructed.
Second ward—R. Dickson, for Stewart.
Third ward, First precinct—James McRrier, not instructed; Second precinct—W. Wettach, not instructed.
Fourth ward, First precinct—D. Lewis, for Stewart; Second precinct—J. McDonald, not instructed.
Fifth ward—Joseph Walton.
Sixth ward—T. White, not instructed.
Seventh ward— —— Scharnke, not Instructed.
Ninth ward—W. Canham, not instructed.

Convention No. 2.

There was no contest for delegates to this, the Congressional Convention, which assumed any importance. General Negley's delegates were elected throughout the middle district. On the north side Schaad's delegates were elected in every district except the Fifth and Sixth wards.

Convention No. 3.—Sheriff.

CITY.

First ward—W. L. Boggs, for Hare.
Second ward—W. Woods, for Hare.
Third ward—J. Gripps, for Hare.
Fourth ward—W. Sarle, for Hare.
Fifth ward—A. J. Kemp, for Fife.
Sixth ward—A. J. Moore, for Hare.
Seventh ward—C. Jeremy, for Hare.
Eighth ward—John McGillespey, for Fife.
Ninth ward—H. Eakins, for Fife.
Tenth ward—J. Cupples, for Fife.
Eleventh ward—Wm. Moore, for Fife.
Twelfth ward—First precinct: W. McConway, for Hare. Second precinct: John Hagen, for Hare.
Thirteenth ward—First precinct: W. Smith, for Fife. Second precinct: J. C. Dickson, for Hare.
Fourteenth ward—D. Llewellen, for Hare.
Fifteenth ward—W. Hosack, for Hare.
Seventeenth ward—W. Walton, for Hare.
Eighteenth ward—H. Williams, for Hare.
Twentieth ward—First precinct: G. T. Neale, for Hare. Second precinct: R. Thompson, for Hare.
Twenty-first ward—C. Stoneaters for Hare.
Twenty-second ward—W. J. Bowers, for Hare.
Twenty-third ward—E. F. Anderson, for Fife.
South Pittsburgh—H. Millholland, for Fife.
McKeesport—Louis Harvey, for Hare.
North Fayette—Vincent Miller and Daniel Campbell, tie.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—W. H. Brown, for Hare.
Second ward—J. M. Sprague, for Hare.
Third ward—First precinct: Jas. Walker, for Hare.
Third ward—Second precinct: John Stephens, for Stubbs.
Fourth ward—First precinct: G. Tomlinson, for Hare.
Fourth ward—Second precinct: L. Walker, Jr., for Hare.
Fifth ward—Wm. Speer, for Hare.
Sixth ward—W. Blakely, for Stubbs.
Seventh ward—J. Baldinger, for Stubbs.
Ninth ward—C. Kennedy, for Hare.

BOROUGHS.

West Pittsburgh—G. Hess, for Hare.
Monongahela—G. W. Jope, for Hare.
Birmingham—First precinct: Thomas Hammett, for Hare. Second precinct: W. H. Lee, for Hare.
Verona—W. A. Tomlinson, for Hare.
St. Clair—F. Hempe, for Fife.
Allentown—H. Harlin, not instructed.
East Birmingham—Second precinct: J. Davis, for Hare.
Ormsby—T. Evans, for Fife.
Bellevue—T. Wilkins, for Hare.

COUNTY.

Baldwin—First precinct: E. Risher, for Hare. Second precinct: J. Crider, for Fife.
Shaler—First precinct: S. Grey, for Hare. Second precinct: W. Grey, for Hare.
Chartiers—R. Bradley, for Hare.
Reserve—J. Munsin, for Hare.
Lower St. Clair—A. Hensing, for Hare.
Lincoln—R. Caughey, for Hare.
Stowe—J. A. McKee, for Hare.
Kilbuck—J. S. Robb, for Fife.

Convention No. 4—Clerk of Courts.

CITY.

First ward—J. Frawle, for McCreary.
Second Ward—Thomas Phelps, for McCreary; R. Wilson, for Oxley (contested).
Third ward—J. McCalister, for McCreary.
Fourth ward—W. G. McClure, for McCreary.
Fifth ward—George Glass, for McCreary.
Sixth ward—Thomas Lloyd, for Creary.
Seventh ward—S. McIlhenny, for McCreary.
Eighth ward—J. Wallace, for McCreary.
Tenth ward—J. Frailich, for McCreary.
Eleventh ward—G. L. McClintock, for McCreary.
Twelfth ward—First precinct: J. G. Reyburn, for McCreary.
Thirteenth ward—First precinct: R. Inder, for McCreary.
Fourteenth ward—Ed. Dare, for McCreary.
Fifteenth ward—John Hare, for McCreary.
Sixteenth ward—Second precinct: G. Nethenwaler, for McCreary.
Seventeenth ward—C. North, for McCreary.
Eighteenth ward—B. Darlington, for McCreary.
Nineteenth ward—E. Negley, for McCreary.
Twentieth ward—H. Fitcairn, for McCreary.
Twenty-first ward—First precinct: W. Jack, for McCreary.
Twenty-second ward—W. Phillips, for McCreary.
Twenty-third ward—J. Thomas, for McCreary.
North Fayette—George Baldwin.
McKeesport—Wm. Dunshea, Jr. for McCreary.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—A. D. Smith, for Oxley.
Second ward—E. Dilworth, for Oxley.
Third ward—First precinct—W. Paul, for Oxley—Second precinct—Charles Ganz, for Oxley.
Fourth ward—First precinct—J. Brown, for Oxley—Second precinct—R. M. Blair, for Oxley.
Fifth ward—Geo. Parkin, for Oxley.
Sixth ward—D. Cornelius, for Oxley.
Seventh ward—J. Wettach, for Oxley.
Eighth ward—H. C. C. Oehmler, for Oxley.
Ninth ward—J. Guali, for Oxley.

BOROUGHS.

Millvale—A. Johnston, for Oxley.
Temperanceville—J. H. Burt, for Oxley.
Etna—J. D. Huston for Oxley.
Birmingham, First precinct—McConway. Second precinct—D. Wenke.
East Birmingham, First precinct—J. W. Jarrett. Second precinct—J. Fishman.
Mt. Washington—A. Wilbut.
Sharpsburg—J. G. Comstock.
West Elizabeth—W. C. Cowan.
Union—W. H. Boyd.
St. Clair—W. S. Hughes.
Ormsby—C. Cowan; all for McCreary.

The only districts heard from are Baldwin, second precinct—H. B. Sully.
Neville—Spank.
Chartiers—D. McGonigle.
McClure—C. Hartman, for McCreary.
Shaler, first precinct—W. Samplade, for Oxley.

Convention No. 5—Recorder and Register.

CITY.

First ward—D. Campbell, for Richardson.
Second ward—Sweitzer, for Richardson.
Third ward—P. Dressler, for Beckert.
Eighteenth ward—G. Bendle.
Oakdale—H. M. Scott.
McKeesport—D. P. Marsh, for Richardson.
South Pittsburgh—W. Henry, for Richardson.

In Allegheny Beckert's delegates were chosen in all but the lower precinct of the Fourth ward.

Convention No. 6.

So far as heard from McGonnegle will have a walk over for the Commissionership. It is said that but one district has instructed against him.

ANNOUNCING HIS VIEWS.

The Doctrine of Atonement and the Use of the Sacraments—Special Sermon by the Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D.

The services at Christ Episcopal Church, Allegheny, last evening were of an unusually interesting character. Recently the Rector, Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D., was requested to preach a special sermon in answer to the question: "Can the doctrine of Atonement and the use of Sacraments be established by any other foundation than the simple fact of the Divine appointment?" In response to this request the reverend gentleman fixed upon last evening as the time for the delivery of the discourse, and the fact became known outside the Parish, quite a goodly number of visitors in addition to the regular congregation, were in attendance.

After the preliminary devotional exercises had been gone through with, the Rector, taking the pulpit, announced as his text the words "By the which will we are sanctified through the o ffering of the body of Christ," Heb. 10: 10; from which he deduced the proposition, that *the will* and *appointment of God* constitute the only foundation on which an atonement for sin, or the use of sacraments, can be established.

The speaker said the main point in all objections to the doctrine of atonement was that the human mind could not trace *any natural connection* between the blood of one being and the salvation of another. Dr. Brooke admitted this, but said that Christ came into the world to accomplish our salvation upon some *unknown* principle involved in the unrevealed counsels of Jehovah, that the *theory* of salvation was perfectly incomprehensible; it was never attempted to be explained either by Christ or His apostles.

The sacred writers constantly assert the *fact* that the death of Christ is the medium of reconciliation, but never explain *how* this glorious economy is carried on; *how* such means can conduce to such ends; but they invariably refer it all to the *divine appointment*, the will of God by expressed is an infinitely sufficient reason for our faith and obedience.

The speaker assumed that though there might be no natural connection between the means and ends, in given cases, yet God could make his power manifest notwithstanding.

He drew striking and beautiful illustrations from the use of Moses' rod, Elijah's mantle, Naaman washing in Jordan, and the blind man whose eyes were anointed with clay, and contended that the virtue of means is in the *will of Him who ordains them*, and the blessing comes to us connected with our faith and obedience.

It is no question of reason, therefore, how a cross can restore peace between heaven and earth, or death be the remedy of a dying world. We *accept* the will and appointment of Jehovah as *Jesus* did when He said, "Lo, I come to do thy will, O God"—and drank the bitter cup.

We come by faith, and bowing down before the transcendent glories of the cross, and the august mysteries of redemption, we leave the unbelieving world to its carnal reasonings and unsatisfied questionings, while we with grateful astonishment accept both the *benefits* and *method* of redemption, saying: "Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in Thy sight." The speaker applied this principle to the use of *all* means and ordinances, especially the sacraments—that their efficacy is not based on the *opus operatum* system—but, like the efficacy of the atonement itself, on the *will* of Him who is pleased to bless them, *to our great and endless comfort*.

But this brief outline can give only an imperfect idea of the sermon. If the principle sought to be established by it be true, it will have a great tendency to promote a sound conservatism on questions so deeply interesting the mind of the church at this time. The discourse, though brief, exhibits scholarly research, and seemed to create something of a sensation among the hearers.

FEAST OF DEDICATION.

First Evangelical Lutheran Church, Allegheny—A Day of Pleasure Among the Members—Consecration of their New House of Worship.

Yesterday was a day of great pleasure among the members of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church, Allegheny, for with them it was devoted to the final consecration of their beautiful new house of worship. This new temple is located at the corner of Arch street and Stockton avenue, and is really one of the prettiest specimens of church architecture in the city; there are perhaps larger churches, but none which are more neat and attractive. The building externally presents the appearance of a compact building of the semi-gothic style, with a beautifully proportioned bell tower and spire, running up over the main entrance, and stone trimmings, arch windows, and buttresses relieve the monotony of the brick walls and serve as exterior ornamentation. The interior is divided into two apartments—that on the lower floor being used for a Sunday School room, and the upper as the main auditorium of the church. The Sunday School room is beautifully fitted up for the purpose, as our readers will remember from the detailed description which has heretofore appeared in our columns. Possession of it was had several weeks ago but it was not until yesterday that the remainder of the church was ready for the final consecration.

The entrance is gained to the auditorium by winding stairways, leading from back side of the vestibule under the tower. That old-fashioned appendage, a gallery, is dispensed with even in front, under the tower, and the congregation is thus prevented from scattering, and all are brought on the same floor. There are comfortable accommodations in the room for about five hundred persons, but upon a special occasion such as that of yesterday, many more may find room. The room is fitted up in modern style. The pews are made of solid hard wood, oak and mahogany oiled and varnished, and finished with luxurious cushions. Overhead the ceiling is grained in arches and the spaces between the rafters painted and columned in light blue, forming a very cheerful contrast to the darker hues of the woodwork. Large arched windows, filled with stained glass admit a softened radiance during the day and at night the room is brilliantly illuminated by two gasaliers pendant from the ceiling. Directly in front of the congregation, the space is taken up with the pipe organ and the pulpit platform. The organ which is of a large size, is from the manufactory of Knauff & Sons, and is one of the finest of its class, possessing great sweetness and purity of tone, united to a strong volume of sound. A small space in front of the instrument is devoted to the choir, which judging from the harmony of yesterday, takes a high rank among the choirs. Below this, slightly in advance is the minister's platform, which contains an elegant marbleized marble pulpit stand, which of itself is quite an ornamentation to the room. In front, just inside the altar rails, are the Baptismal font and the reading stand, and if the reader will imagine, stand, font, and pulpit covered with fresh and fragrant spring flowers, some idea may be had of the beauty of this part of the church yesterday. The whole interior of the auditorium presents a rich and elegant appearance.

The edifice as thus completed has cost $50,000 and is a creditable commentary on the liberality of the people.

The exercises yesterday, under the circumstances could not but be of an extremely interesting character to all friends of the church.

The morning service consisted of the usual introductory exercises, followed by the consecration of the edifice by the pastor, in accordance with the Liturgy, which was supplemented by a discourse from the Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D. The afternoon was devoted to the Sunday School children's jubilee, at which addresses, music, and recitations were the order. The day was closed with a sermon at seven and a half o'clock, by Rev. J. A. Seiss, D. D. It was a day of delight to the church members, and was equally enjoyed by all their friends.

P. T. Barnum to the Public.

The immense crowds which continually throng my pavilions admonish me that three days will be insufficient to accommodate all in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City who may desire to visit my exhibitions. It is now too late to extend the time, as every day is advertised three months ahead. I have enlarged my pavilions for the third time this season, and can comfortably seat nine thousand persons at once. But I earnestly advise ladies, children, and all who can conveniently do so, to attend our morning exhibitions, as they being less crowded, will afford the best opportunity for examining the curiosities.

The public's obedient servant,

P. T. BARNUM.

Interesting to Buyers.

One of the rules adopted by Mr. Rossiter at his one-price clothing store No. 95 Smithfield street, Howard's Block is that of allowing all goods, not soiled, to be returned and the money refunded if the purchaser is not suited. This rule will be rigidly adhered to in every case, for the gentleman feels that the stock of clothing he offers to purchasers is of such a character that he can well afford to allow purchasers the privilege of returning any article—thus far none have taken advantage of that privilege.

There is on hand in the store a full stock of summer goods, all the choice colors, garments well made and prices the very lowest—no house can undersell No. 95. Drop in and supply yourself with a stock of clothing for the season.

NEW CITY HALL.

The Formal Opening—Programme of Exercises.

Below we publish the official programme of exercises connected with the formal opening of the New City Hall, on Monday (to-day) and Tuesday next, the 27th and 28th Inst. The announcement cannot fail to be of public interest:

MONDAY.

6 o'clock A. M.—Fire Alarm Bell strikes:
One—six—five—eight.
A. D. 1758.
French evacuation of Fort Duquesne.
MUSIC:
"Marsailleis."
9 o'clock A. M.—Bell Strikes
One—seven—six—four.
A. D. 1764,
Building old Redoubt by the English.
MUSIC:
"God Save the Queen."
9¼—Band escorted by Police to old City Council Chambers.

City Council meets specially at 10 o'clock A. M., sharp, at old city building and
Forming in double file, will march from old city building to new Municipal Hall.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

City Hall Commission and Architect.
Mayors Blackmore and Callow and Ex-Mayor Brush.
Clerk and Chief of Police.
Presidents of Councils.
Clerks and Pages.
Members of Select Council.
Members of Common Council.
Burgesses and Members of Council of South Side.
Controller and Treasurer.
City Attorney and City Engineer.
Engineer Corps.
Clerks in City Offices and City Officials.
Street and Road Commissioners.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT MUNICIPAL HALL:

Prayer by Rt. Rev. John B. Kerfoot, D. D.
Formal Reception of the Councils and City Officials, and their induction into the new City Hall, by Colonel Wm. Phillips on behalf of the Board of Commissioners.
Response:
Hill Burgwin, Esq.
Music.
12 o'clock—Alarm Bell strikes
One—Seven—Seven—Six.
A. D. 1776.
Declaration of Independence.
Music—"Hail Columbia."
Regular Session of Council at 2 P. M.
3 P. M.—Bell Strikes
One—Eight—One—Six.
A. D. 1816.
Incorporation of the City of Pittsburgh.
Music—"Yankee Doodle."
6 P. M.—Bell Strikes
One—Eight—Seven—Two.
A. D. 1872.
Music—City Hall March.
Evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock.
Mayors Blackmore and Brush Levee.
During the evening the following music by Great Western Gun Works Band.
P. Weise, Leader.
1. National Melody—Potpourie—Hannich.
2. Overture to Crown Diamonds—Auber.
3. Appolo Polka—Young.
4. Introduction and Cavatina, from Belesar—N. Young.
5. W. S. G. Quick-step—Gungle.
7. Overture—The Poet and Peasant—Suppen.
Waltz—Trip over the Mountains—Streck.
Serenade—Good Night. Farewell—T. Kucken.

TUESDAY.

9 A. M.—Music.
New World March—Flaherbach.
Potpourie from the Opera Ernani—*Verdi*, arranged by N. Young.
10 A. M.—Review of Fire Department by Fire Commissioners from balcony of City Hall.

Smithfield street will be barricaded between Fifth and Sixth avenues between the hours of 9 and 3.

11 A. M.—Music from Balcony.
Iron City Polka.
Grand Polonaise—Spohr.
Liegliten Steiner Walt—Switzky.
2 P. M.—Review of Police by Mayor, Chief of Police and Police Committee of Councils.
Music.
City Hall Quickstep.
Jolly Robbers—Overture—Suppe.
Bruden Lustry Gallop—Budick.
Potpourie from the Miserestrande—Julien Otto, arranged by N. Young.
Sweet Heart Rock—Opittias.
March—composed by Prof. J. M. Schwab, Serenade—Good bye Sweet Heart.

During the day addresses will be delivered by a number of distinguished speakers.

Evening—Hall will be open from 6 to 12 P. M. for inspection by the ladies. No gentleman admitted unless accompanied by a lady.

Citizens of Allegheny City are invited to participate in the opening of Municipal Hall.

Councilmen are requested to be promptly in attendance at 9¼ o'clock Monday morning, at the old Council Chambers.

Council badges can be obtained from Captain Cooper, Messenger of Councils.

City official badges can be had from Jas. S. Patterson, Mayor's Clerk.

DR. A. ARTHURS, Ch'm.
COL. WM. PHILLIPS,
ROLAND H. SMITH,
JOS. M GAZZAM.
Committee.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGES MCKENNAN AND MCCANDLESS.

In the case of the United States vs. John D. Carey, reported on Friday, District Attorney Swoope took a non-suit, and the jury was discharged.

The case of the Howe Machine Company against William Bower and Frank Vandwinter, which was next taken up, was on trial at the time of adjournment.

COMMON PLEAS—BEFORE JUDGES STERRETT AND KIRKPATRICK.

A preliminary order was granted relating to a charter for the Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, Sixteenth ward.

A memorandum was presented by City Solicitor Slagle of an agreement between S. A. Cathers's Sequestrator of the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg plank-road company, and the city authorities for the turning over to the latter that portion of the road lying within the city limits. The negotiations were carried on between the sequestrator and the finance committee, and the agreement assigned giving the road for $950. The courts ordered notice of the agreement to be published, and if no objections are raised it will be approved on the 15th of June.

A petition was presented from James McKee, of the Eleventh ward, asking for the privilege of adopting a little girl, Ida Beil, aged two and a half years. The petition stated that the father had not been heard of for two years, and the mother is willing for Mr. McKee to adopt the child. The court granted the prayer of the petitioner and gave the child the adopted name of Ida McKee.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGES COLLIER AND STOWE.

Adolph Eberhardt, convicted of cruelty to animals, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs.

George Huber, convicted of cruelty to animals, was sentenced to pay a fine of sixty cents and one-third the costs.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—To-night a farewell benefit will be given to Mr. H. P. Wilson, at this house, when a new version of Rip Van Winkle will be produced, with Mr. W. as the good-natured Dutchman. On Thursday night Mr. Milton Nobles will take a benefit. "Nick of the Woods" will be produced, when Mr. W. A. Lang, a talented amateur, will play the leading role. Mr. Gotthold will recite the "Vagabonds" in costume. Mr. Nobles is a careful, painstaking performer, and deserves to be rewarded by the Pittsburgh public, for whom he has worked hard during the past season.

BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.—As the day approaches when Barnum with his truly wonderful exhibition will be here the interest and curiosity among the Pittsburgh public becomes more intense. Of course no one will fail to take advantage of an opportunity which may never again be presented to them. There are several features of this show which have never before been attempted. They are peculiarities of Barnum and the World's Fair. No one but Barnum would ever think of transporting all over the country two monster sea lions, or of caging for exhibition a lot of wild Fejee cannibals. But the list is too extensive to go into details. Go to Union Park, Allegheny, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday next and witness for yourself the mammoth show.

LAFAYETTE HALL.—Professor O. S. Fowler delivered a free lecture last night at Lafayette Hall, his subject being "Man's Moral Nature." The hall was well filled and his lecture very interesting. By reference to the Professor's advertisement it will be seen that he will deliver four other lectures during the week.

Literary Entertainment.

A literary entertainment was given by the "Federal Springs Literary Society" at the barn of Mr. W. A. Herriott, South Fayette county, on Thursday evening, May 23. At the hour of commencing the barn was crowded to overflowing and many were unable to secure comfortable standing room. The performances were of an excellent character and the audience seemed pleased with the entire entertainment. The Salutatory was given by J. H. Hopper, and essays were read by Hannah Nesbit, Maggie J. Tannehill and J. M. Lundy. Original Orations were given by E. M. Nesbitt and S. S. Jordan. The dialogues were "Hard Case," "Country Aunt's Visit to the City," "Advertising for Help," "The Victim," "The Way to Windham," "The Husband's Lecture" and "The True Philosopher." A number of tableaux were given, and were received by the audience with much delight. The essay by Miss Maggie J. Tannehill was a fine production, and was read in an admirable way, while the oration by Miss Herriott, Jordan and Hopper were excellent efforts and reflected great credit on the speakers. Mr. W. A. Herriott presided and engineered the entertainment in a manner highly satisfactory to the audience and the Society. The Oakdale brass band discoursed excellent music. The entertainment was enjoyable throughout and reflected much credit on the young folks of Federal Springs who planned and prepared it.

O. PHIDDLE STYX.

Fine Large Lot

On Lincoln avenue, Allegheny. We take pleasure in calling the attention to the public sale this Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, of a very fine lot of seventy feet width on that beautiful street, Lincoln avenue. Our wealthy citizens who propose erecting fine residences should by all means have an open eye for this occasion. See A Leggate's advertisement on our page.

Beautiful Lawn Seats

and Park Settees, $6 50 to $7 50 each. Address
LIVINGSTON & CO.,
253 Washington ave., Allegheny City. wmr.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

The Mayor had fifty-five common cases before him yesterday morning.

The Mayor yesterday morning sent Bridget Lally to the workhouse for 90 days; Margaret Dunn for 60 days; Ellen McCann for 30 days, and Mary Murgen for six months. All these women were charged with drunkenness and vagrancy.

On Saturday afternoon two very stylishly dressed women, named Clara Tripp and Mary Weston, created quite a sensation on Wylie Avenue, by indulging in very unbecoming behavior. An officer arrested the two and took them to the lock-up. The women left $50 each for their appearance, which was forfeited yesterday.

Ned Deamen, George McGregor, Neil Dougherty, and George Hazen, were all sent to the workhouse yesterday for vagrancy.

Richard Coyle, a resident of the "Point," was arrested on Saturday night on a charge of disorderly conduct. It was stated, when the hearing came off before the Mayor, that Richard is in the habit of abusing and ill-treating a stepdaughter. The Mayor fined him $50 and costs, which was paid.

Harry Dickson was very disorderly on the street on Saturday night, and was arrested by officer Gilson. At the lock-up he struck and abused the policeman. He was sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

Mayor Callow issued a warrant on Saturday for the arrest of Alfred Shook, who is charged by his wife with desertion.

Jasond Clark, a manufacturer of beer in Allegheny, made an information on Saturday before Alderman Smith, charging Thomas Nichols with the larceny of some of his beer. He says he has been considerably injured lately by a lot of small boys who pilfer at his stock.

Wm. Hunkle made an information before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, charging Henry Heinze with cruelty to an animal. The defendant, it is alleged, beat a fox terrier dog until it had to be killed to end its suffering. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Heinze.

John and C. Henman were arrested on charge of aggravated assault and battery, and brought before Alderman Anderson where they gave bail for court. They are charged with having attacked James White, striking him on the head with a piece of coal causing a very bad wound.

Hendrick Gabel made an information before Alderman Kerr of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, against Peter Struts, charging him with the larceny of a stove. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Before Deputy Mayor Nichols of Lawrenceville, Mary Phillips made an information against her husband charging him